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DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO ON 'DELICATE' U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK060831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen: "Tense and Delicate U.S.-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] At the very beginning of the new year 1984, a delicate and noticeable trend has emerged in the U.S.-Soviet relations that have been deadlocked.

During the past two weeks U.S. leaders have vied with one another in carrying out "smiling diplomacy" with the Soviet Union. On 16 January, President Ronald Reagan, who has been well-known for his hardline stand toward the Soviet Union, spoke in a mild tone on U.S.-Soviet relations. In his speech, in addition to the reiteration of the stand of principle on "pursuing peace through actual strength," he also expressed his desire to have "conscientious and constructive dialogues" with the Soviet Union in order to establish a "relation of greater cooperation and mutual understanding" so that the year 1984 will become a year "filled with opportunity for the realization of peace." Before this speech was given, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced to Western Europe press circles that the United States planned to "unfreeze" its relations with the Soviet Union. On 14 January, at the initiative of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister utilized the opportunity of attending the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm to hold a meeting to exchange views on some major issues. At the same time, some high-ranking U.S. Government official said informally that they did not "exclude" the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting within this year.

The Soviet Union, however, gave a cold response to the peaceful poses that Washington has repeatedly adopted. Soviet newspapers have published one article after another forcefully attacking Reagan for "being a warlike eagle wearing the feathers of a dove" and for spreading "lies" among the people of the world. As soon as Reagan's speech was published, Soviet newspapers published commentaries denouncing this speech for "juggling with words" and for being "a trick of propaganda" which was aimed at "deceiving world press circles." At the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm, Andrey A. Gromyko gave a speech couched in harsh terms, attacking the policies of the U.S. government and reiterating that only when the Western countries restored the state of affairs before the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles would the Soviet Union be willing to resume the nuclear arms talks. On 24 January, Soviet leader Yuriy V. Andropov formally declared his stand when answering questions for PRAVDA reporters. He again denounced Reagan's speech on U.S.-Soviet relations and regarded it as containing no new proposals. He also expressed the view that the "Soviet Union would never attend any talks merely for the sake of holding talks" and that the United States and NATO must "return to the status before the deployment of the Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles." On the other hand, the meaning of the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign ministry, a meeting called for Western newspapers "a dialogue in a world of ice and snow," could not make progress in any other major issues except for reaching an agreement for the resumption of the talks on disarmament in Central Europe.

On the issue of breaking the deadlock in U.S.-Soviet relations, at least on the surface, Washington is warm and Moscow is cold now. What after all is the reason for this?

In hankering after, the White House of course does not mean that there is any change in U.S. policies on the Soviet Union. For the United States has never intended to make any concession on major issues related to the U.S.-Soviet relations. In the words of U.S. newspapers, what the United States is doing now is aimed at "bringing about a change in tone instead of policies." This practice has first of all proceeded from needs at home. This year is an election year in the United States. As the U.S. economy continues to rebound, Reagan has to some extent enough capital on domestic issues and is enormously proud of his success, but he is faced with a serious challenge on his diplomatic policies. The result of a public opinion poll shows that people in the United States hold an increasingly great concern about, and indignation against, the all-round tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and the drastic upgrading of the arms race. The Democrats have been making a hue and cry on this issue and have attacked Reagan for "carrying out for 3 years the foreign policies that have been most destructive in recent history." The positive poses taken by Reagan on U.S.-Soviet relations will obviously facilitate bringing about a change in his image and winning over more voters.

This conciliatory attitude is also adopted as a show for Western European countries. In the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, though the Western European countries have supported the United States in overcoming the obstacles set by the Soviet Union and in achieving the aim of deploying the missiles according to the schedule, all these countries are faced with the great pressure of opposition parties and the mass peace movement at home. Therefore, they urgently demand that the United States and the Soviet Union resume their interrupted disarmament talks as soon as possible in order to ease the current tension in the European situation. As the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union becomes more aggravated, an even more complicated situation has emerged in the relations between the United States and Western Europe. The vigorous wavering of the flag of negotiation on the part of the Reagan administration was precisely aimed at winning over the support of Western European countries and their people.

This peaceful offensive has also reflected the Reagan Administration's dual tactics against the Soviet Union. As far back as 2 years ago, President Reagan put forth the idea that in dealing with the Soviet Union, the "actual strength should be combined in a balanced manner with talks." Last year, Shultz reiterated this policy at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and particularly stressed that people should not doubt or hinder the implementation of this policy on the grounds that the U.S.-Soviet relations sometimes improved and sometimes worsened. In the speech given by Reagan on 16 January, he furthermore clearly pointed out that "realism, actual strength and dialogues" are the basis of the principles of U.S. policies on the Soviet Union and are its "long-term policies." From this we can see that the appeal of the United States to the Soviet Union for carrying out dialogues is nothing but another form of fierce scramble between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As for the Soviet Union, it is not strange for it to give a cold response to Reagan's "smiling diplomacy." In the contest between the two superpowers last year, the United States won an advantage on the issue of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and on the Grenada issue. In these circumstances, if the Soviet Union agrees with the United States in resuming the nuclear talks when the United States is continuing its deployment of missiles, this in fact seems that it admits its defeat in the face of Reagan's hardline policies. This is naturally unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

The cold attitude adopted by the Soviet Union toward the U.S.-Soviet talks is aimed at bringing pressure on the United States and to save face by forcing it to make essential concessions. What is even more important, this is aimed at disintegrating the West and sowing discord between the United States and Europe. Now that some Western European countries are anxious at present to ease their relations with the Soviet Union, the hardline attitude on the part of the Soviet Union will undoubtedly aggravate the conflicts between the United States and Europe concerning their attitude toward the Soviet Union. Just as the U.S. FINANCIAL TIMES said: Now the Soviet Union "wants to aggravate as greatly as possible the political disputes in Western Europe and the tensions in the relations across the Atlantic Ocean" in order to profit by them. Of course, this unpromising attitude on the part of the Soviet Union is also to a certain extent aimed at refusing to give Reagan election capital and aggravating the differences between Reagan and the Democratic Party and between Reagan and those voters who do not support Reagan's policies concerning the Soviet Union in order to force Reagan to change his policies.

Both the warm attitude of Washington and the cold attitude of Moscow are moves adopted by the two parties in their tactical fight. Both parties cling to their original stand and neither of them is willing to take a step backward on issues of principle. Each will adopt various strategies and tactics and they will not make the deadlock permanent. Though there was no breakthrough in the meeting of the U.S. secretary of state and Soviet foreign minister and will be none in the Vienna disarmament talks that will soon be resumed, neither of them think it practicable to close the door once and for all. This throws a dim glimmer of hope for the relaxation of the frozen U.S.-Soviet relations. In spite of being time and again denounced by the Soviet Union, the United States has not yet withdrawn its olive branch. On the other hand, in his speech on 24 January, Andropov adopted an ambiguous attitude toward the resumption of the nuclear arms talks and did not absolutely reject dialogues between the United States and the Soviet Union. This attitude of maintaining a sharp confrontation while keeping each other at arm's length foretells that there will be fierce bargaining between the two countries on the issue of the resumption of the nuclear talks.

PRC OFFICIAL, GROUP LEAVE FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

PRC IOC Official

OW010322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- He Zhenliang, Chinese member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), left here today for Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, to attend the 87th IOC session and the 14th Winter Olympic Games. The session will discuss new events to be added at the 1988 Olympic Games and the revision of the IOC Constitution.

Sports Delegation Departs

OW010320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese sports delegation led by Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of the state Physical Culture and Sports Commission, left here today for Yugoslavia to participate in the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo from February 7 to 19. Chinese competitors will participate in speed skating, figure skating, alpine skiing, cross-country skiing and biathlon events. Four Chinese teams except a figure skating team left for the Federal Republic of Germany or Austria earlier last month for training.

REAGAN PROPOSES INCREASED AID TO CENTRAL AMERICA

OWO40750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today proposed substantial increases in economic and military aid to Central America. Reagan announced that his administration has decided to put into effect recommendations made by a bipartisan commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Speaking to congressional leaders at the White House, the President said the administration will soon send a legislation package to Congress, calling for 400 million dollars of supplementary economic assistance for the region in the fiscal year 1984.

During the next five years, U.S. economic assistance to the region will amount to 5.9 billion in appropriated funds and 2 billion dollars in insurance and loan guarantees. In addition, the legislation will provide 515 million dollars in military aid over the next two years for U.S.-backed governments in the region. 312 million dollars in supplementary military aid will be given to the Salvadoran Government over the next two years to increase its capability in suppressing the guerrilla forces in that country. The U.S. Congress has already approved an annual military aid of 64.8 million dollars for the Salvadoran Government.

In a report to President Reagan last month, the Kissinger Commission urged an 8-billion-dollar economic aid for the region over the next five years and a substantial increase in military aid for U.S.-backed Central American governments because of the United States' "large stakes" in the region. Reagan appealed to the Congress to support the draft legislation based on the report.

SATELLITE LAUNCHED FROM SHUTTLE DECLARED LOST

OWO60204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 5 (XINHUA) -- A satellite deployed from the U.S. space shuttle Challenger on the first day of its nine-day mission was declared to be lost in space. U.S. military radar networks had searched the skies for the 30-million-dollar commercial communications satellite missing since its launch from the Challenger on February 3, until they located yesterday what appeared to be the satellite or parts of it floating aimlessly in space. The cause of the missing remained uncertain. The lost satellite, owned by the Western Union Corporation, is one of the two the Challenger planned to deploy during current mission. The incident postponed yesterday's deployment of the second commercial communications satellite for the Indonesian Government until tomorrow.

It was reported here that another incident happened today when a 450,000-dollar balloon ejected from the Challenger exploded, forcing the astronauts to cancel an important rendezvous exercise. Another crew of the next space shuttle mission in April will do similar maneuvers to capture a defective satellite that is to be repaired. Despite those failures, the Challenger's astronauts are continuing their plans to launch the Indonesian satellite on Monday and take space walks planned for Tuesday, which will be a rehearsal of techniques expected to be used in the next mission to retrieve and repair the disabled satellite. The Challenger is scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on February 11.

PRC EXTENDS INVITATION TO USSR'S ARKHIPOV

OW031439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 3 KYODO -- The Chinese Government has extended an invitation to Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov to visit China at a time suited to him, according to reliable Eastern sources here. The sources said the Soviet Government has not yet replied when Arkhipov, No 2 man in the government, can visit China, but said he may make the visit in May after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Beijing visit the previous month. If realized, Arkhipov's China visit will be the first top-level contact between the two communist giants since then Premier Aleksey Kosygin met Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1969.

Diplomatic analysts said the Chinese Government has invited Arkhipov to Beijing to balance its diplomacy following mutual visits by Chinese and U.S. leaders. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States last month. The Eastern sources said China extended its invitation to the Soviet vice premier early this year. He visited China in the 1950s as a member of a Soviet Government delegation and is known among Chinese leaders.

Soviet and Chinese Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Wu Xueqian were scheduled to meet during the United Nations General Assembly session last autumn but the meeting was canceled following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in September. The Eastern sources said the foreign ministers might hold talks in a third country before Arkhipov's visit to China. The sources said since Arkhipov is in charge of economic affairs, he might chiefly meet either Vice Premiers Yao Yilin or Li Peng to discuss economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

China and the Soviet Union started vice foreign minister talks in October 1982 to improve bilateral relations and a fourth round of talks are scheduled in Moscow next month. China's weekly BEIJING REVIEW says objection to hegemonism -- China's word for the Soviet Union -- does not rule out a dialogue between the two countries, adding a dialogue is helpful for promoting mutual understanding and easing tension.

CPSU Official Confirms Visit

OW040831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 KYODO -- A highly-placed Soviet Communist Party official Saturday confirmed press reports Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov will visit China this year to improve bilateral relations. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the international department, said Arkhipov, No 2 man in the Soviet Government, will go to Beijing at the Chinese invitation. In return, China will send a high-ranking official to Moscow, he said. Reports from the Chinese capital said Arkhipov may make the China visit in May after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Beijing visit the previous month. If realized, it will be the first top-level contact between the two communist giants since then Premier Aleksey Kosygin met Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1969.

Kovalenko, here as head of a Soviet party delegation to the annual meeting with Japan's major opposition Japan Socialist Party, Saturday welcomed a proposed foreign ministerial meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe wants his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko either in Tokyo or in a third country.

The Soviet Union, Kovalenko said, is attaching importance to relations with Japan and in favor of a dialogue and contact (between the two countries) and so welcomes the foreign ministerial meeting. He said the meeting will be boiled down during Russo-Japanese working-level consultations scheduled in March. Kovalenko said such a meeting is to be held either in Tokyo or Moscow, and not in a third country. To make it a success, he said, it is desirable for Japan to totally lift its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and create other favorable atmosphere. Kovalenko threw his full support behind a North Korean proposal for talks with the United States and South Korea last month to bring peace to the Korean peninsula. He said North Korea has rejected the Western idea that the peace talks should also include China or they should be taken part in by Japan and the Soviet Union.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ARKHIPOV'S VISIT TO FRANCE

HK060320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 84 p 3

['Roundup' by correspondent Ma Weimin: "A Little Step Forward"]

[Text] On 1 February, L.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, finished his 3-day visit to Paris and left Paris for a visit to other provinces. During his visit to Paris, he met President F.M. Mitterrand, Premier P. Mauroy, and Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson and held talks with them. As this was the first formal visit by a Soviet high-ranking leader to France in the past 2 years and more, this has drawn the relatively great attention of press circles.

The major content of Arkhipov's talks in Paris was economic issues, namely, the issue of continuing to promote bilateral economic and technical cooperation and that of further reducing the excessive deficit suffered by France in their bilateral trade. On 31 January, the two sides signed a long-term economic cooperation agreement (which will not expire until 1990). At present, there are nearly 20 major projects and contracts that are being discussed by the two parties, and the amount they involve totals nearly Fr 2 billion. Moreover, the Soviet Union promised that beginning in 1985, it would manage to reduce the trade deficit suffered by France due to the increase in French imports of Soviet natural gas. Arkhipov stressed that there was "great potential" to tap in the field of economic and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

This visit by Arkhipov is regarded as an important sign of the warming of French-Soviet relations. For a time recently, particularly since the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe has been finally settled, France has time and again expressed its desire to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. Last November, President F.M. Mitterrand said that if necessary, he "plans to give play to their beneficial role." Later, when he visited Czechoslovakia, he once more clearly pointed out the "necessity of having dialogue with the Soviet Union." At the same time, contacts between high-ranking officials of the two countries that France's new stand toward its relations with the Soviet Union has something to do with its estimation of the relations between the East and the West and of the European situation. In France's viewpoint, NATO has weathered Soviet pressure and finally begun to deploy missiles; therefore, it is trying to play somewhat of a buffering and mediating role under the situation of a deadlock in Soviet-U.S. relations and daily increasing tension in East and West relations.

The Soviet Union's recent verbal attack has mainly been aimed at the United States and it has been very prudent in criticizing West European countries and has still stressed its cooperation with Western Europe. In a commentary on Arkhipov's visit to France, the Soviet PRAVDA said: "France and the Soviet Union, the two pioneers of the policy of detente in the 1960's, can carry out effective dialogue in the political field in order to prevent the worsening of international tension."

Of course, there are still quite a few obstacles to any major improvement in France-Soviet relations. On the question of whether France's nuclear strength should be taken into account, there has still been no room for compromise in the stand of the two parties. The Soviet Union has always been troubled by the so-called "Atlantic Ocean Doctrine" in French diplomacy. Some people are of the opinion that from a political and economic point of view, the Soviet Union still regards the Federal Republic of Germany as a "priority partner in dialogues" in Western Europe. Under these circumstances, I think that French-Soviet political relations can only improve by small steps.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES IZVESTIYA COMMENTARY

HK050729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 84 p 6

[Dispatch: "What is Moscow Hoping for?"]

[Text] An IZVESTIYA commentary released by TASS has outdone itself in distorting realities and reversing right and wrong. The commentary asserted that Beijing's support for Democratic Kampuchea was the main cause of "the instability in Southeast Asia," not Vietnam's naked aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet Union's support for that aggression. The commentary also babbled that the support of "international reactionary forces" for Democratic Kampuchea's coalition government "can only heighten the tension and also deadlock the process of making the situation in Southeast Asia healthy."

It appears that what Moscow is hoping for in "the process of making the situation in Southeast Asia healthy" is that the international community will, like the Soviet Union, support the Vietnamese aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets. It is a pity that this hope comes to nothing year after year, while the "international reactionary forces" supporting Democratic Kampuchea comprise the overwhelming majority of members of the UN General Assembly.

USSR'S USTINOV POSTPONES VISIT TO INDIA

OW041635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet defense minister, has abruptly postponed his official visit to India due to begin on Monday, the Soviet news agency TASS announced today. No reason was given for the postponement and no new date had been set. Meanwhile, reports from New Delhi quoted Indian Defense Ministry spokesman M.L. Juneja as saying today "we do not know why the visit was postponed but it was at the insistence of the Soviet Government."

PRC ENVOY ATTENDS TOKYO TAIWAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

OW051737 Beijing XINHUA. Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Taiwan Association in Japan held a Spring Festival get-together here today to joyfully celebrate the holiday of the new spring. Liu Qisheng, president of the Taiwan Association, first extended New Year's greetings to those present. Then he said that the situation in the motherland is extremely good, with political stability, economic prosperity, and improved living standards for the people. The motherland has time and again announced clearly defined principles and policies for reunifying the country, thus unfolding a bright future for the great cause of reunification. The people in Taiwan are very concerned about the great cause of reunifying the country and hope for Taiwan's early return to the motherland. He called on Taiwan compatriots in Japan to strengthen unity and make contributions to realize the motherland's reunification at an early date. He firmly believes that the great cause of the motherland's reunification will be accomplished sooner or later.

Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, also spoke at the gathering, urging Taiwan compatriots and Chinese nationals residing in Japan to continue to make active efforts to achieve the motherland's reunification. Present at today's get-together were also Huang Chengtai, speaker, Chen Kunwang, president, and Huang Wenqin, vice president, of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, and Chen Minxiong, vice president of the Taiwan Association.

JAPANESE EXPERTS HELP UPGRADE PRC ENTERPRISES

OW011532 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Japanese experts will be invited to help with Chinese enterprises for technical upgrading in 1984, the ECONOMIC DAILY reports today. 53 projects have been designated for 1984. The program to have the Japanese experts tour the Chinese factories and offer advice for the improvement began in the second half of 1981 under an agreement signed by the China's State Economic Commission and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

By the end of 1983, the paper says, 193 Japanese experts had visited 50 small and medium-sized enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Liaoning and other localities. They also offered consulting services for technical upgrading plans of these enterprises. Guided by suggestions made by the Japanese and Chinese experts, six enterprises have already signed contracts with foreign firms for the import of technology and equipment. Thirty more have been included in the plans of the central and local governments for technical revamping.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON INDOCHINA MEETING

HK050448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 84 p 3

["Short" Commentary: "'New Things' that are the Same Old Stuff"]

[Text] The so-called eighth routine conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime concluded in Vientiane on 29 January and issued a communique. According to Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, there is "something new" in the communique, namely, the meeting "laid stress on four factors in the situation in Southeast Asia and five possibilities in the development of this situation." It seems that the Vietnamese authorities were anxious to give some "new" features to this routine conference.

However, after they have read the communique, those who know the history and present situation of Southeast Asia do not know where they are to find the so-called "new things." The communique stresses that the contemporary history of Southeast Asia, particularly during the past 40 years, shows that every act of aggression committed against various Southeast Asian countries came from outside, but it evades the question of whether the aggression against Kampuchea during the past 5 years should be regarded as aggression from outside. Is this evasive trick a "new thing?" Not at all. It is only one of the excuses that the Vietnamese authorities have always made to cover up their aggression against Kampuchea and is a repetition of the excuse similar in meaning to the so-called "threat from China." By pretending to comment sanctimoniously like an historian, the Vietnamese authorities were attempting nothing other than evading the blame and putting it on so-called aggression from "outside" for the tension in the Southeast Asian situation. However, is it possible for them to entirely deny their aggression against the neighboring countries, since this is a fact and there is irrefutable and conclusive evidence of it?

The Vietnamese authorities pointed out to ASEAN countries and China five possibilities for the future in the Southeast Asian situation. According to Nguyen Co Thach, four of the five possibilities are that "dialogues will be carried out between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and the countries concerned outside that area, between China and the three Indochinese countries, and between the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries." "Dialogues," "dialogues": This word has made people tired of listening to it, so many times have they heard it in the past few years. Now, "dialogues" are proposed again. What will be discussed in the "dialogues"? Anything can be discussed except for the Kampuchean problem. Is there anything that can ever be regarded as "new" in this proposal? The Phnom Penh puppet regime will not attend the dialogues, and Vietnam and Laos will act as its representatives. Is this a "new thing"? Not at all. It is just the old attempt to legitimize the puppet authorities in Phnom Penh.

As for the last and fifth possibility for the future, the communique says that if the "differences" are not solved according to the scheme put forth by the Vietnamese authorities, they will "continue to deepen" and will "lead to an uncontrollable situation, which will be exploited by China to launch a war on greater scale in Southeast Asia." The underlying meaning of these words are: Oh, oh, how terrible it is. You had better hurry to discard the Kampuchean problem and carry out "dialogues" with us. However, this threat has betrayed the tail of the fox-after all, it is a repetition of the allegation of the "threat of China," in which there is nothing "new" either.

Why have the Vietnamese authorities put forth as proposals this old rubbish and regarded it as "new things," and why have they been so anxious to sell these proposals? It seems that they want to cover up the Vietnamese dry-season offensive in Kampuchea. However, the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield this year may be even more unfavorable for Vietnam. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army's successive attacks on Kompong Thom and Siem Reap were an omen of this. The Vietnamese authorities had better get rid of their practice of making futile efforts to fabricate history and strive to free themselves from the quagmire in Kampuchea. This is the only good policy for them.

Beijing Lao Commentary

BK041145 Beijing International Service in Lao 1230 GMT 3 Feb 84

["Short commentary": "The So-Called New Thing With Old Contents"]

[Text] The so-called eighth regular conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppet administration concluded in Vientiane on 29 January. A communique was issued following the conference. Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach noted that the communique contained some new contents. That is, the conference intentionally discussed the four factors of the situation in Southeast Asia and the five possibilities of the development of the situation in this region. It is apparent that the Vietnamese authorities wanted to add some new contents to this conference. Nevertheless, after reading the communique, those who have full knowledge of the history and current situation in Southeast Asia can see that there is no new content.

The communique reiterated that the current history and the history in the past 40 years in Southeast Asia have indicated that all aggressions against the countries in Southeast Asia are from outside. However, it failed to point out the truth whether the aggression in Kampuchea over the past 5 years is from outside or not. Is such a partially exposed trick a new content? No, it is not a new thing whatsoever. It is merely an excuse fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities for their aggression in Kampuchea and their reiteration of the statement to the effect that China has threatened this region. The Vietnamese authorities, in acting as if they were proficient historians, only want to say that the cause of tension in the situation in Southeast Asia is from other countries, not from their own. However, there is concrete evidence showing that Vietnam has aggressed its neighboring countries. Such evidence cannot be simply neglected.

The Vietnamese authorities pointed out to the ASEAN countries and other countries that the situation in Southeast Asia may develop along five possibilities. According to Nguyen Co Thach, four of these possibilities are: the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries hold dialogue with concerned countries outside of the region; China holds dialogue with the three Indochinese countries; Thailand holds dialogue with the three Indochinese countries; and the ASEAN countries hold dialogue with the three Indochinese countries. Public opinion must have heard about this dialogue over and over again in recent years. Now such dialogue is mentioned again. What is the dialogue about? Any other things can be discussed in the dialogue but not the issue of Kampuchea. Does a new content mean that the Phnom Penh puppet regime refuses to show up but allows Vietnam and Laos to represent it? This is not a new content whatsoever. It is only an old trick in an attempt to legitimize the Phnom Penh puppet regime.

As for the last or fifth possibility, the communique said that if the conflict is not solved in accordance with the views of the Vietnamese authorities, it will widen and this could lead the situation to develop into an uncontrollable level, and China may take the opportunity to wage a large-scale war in Southeast Asia. This portion of the communique is interpreted as follows: The situation is very serious now. Therefore, you must immediately abandon the Kmapuchea issue and urgently hold negotiations with us! The statement clearly exposes their true nature because it still means that China has threatened this region. There is nothing new in it.

Why have the Vietnamese authorities claimed that these worn-out things are new ones? And why are they trying to sell them? If one closely looks at the situation, one will see that they are using these things to cover up their dry season offensive in Kampuchea. But the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield this year may not be in favor of Vietnam. The successive attacks launched by anti-Vietnamese forces of Democratic Kampuchea against Kompong Thom and Siem Reap are new evidence of this development. We are of the view that it is better for the Vietnamese authorities to stop making up a false history because such an attempt is fruitless and that it is better for them to withdraw from Kampuchea as soon as possible.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER, SIHANOUK ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OWO21948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said tonight that justice is the goal of Thailand in Kampuchea and that it asks for nothing in return "except to see Kampucheans once again a free people and Kampuchea once again an independent and sovereign nation." Speaking at a dinner in honor of Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Sitthi said, "The colonization of Kampuchea is unacceptable. It is bound to fail, as all aggressors in history have always been eventually defeated." He declared that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries will continue to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national salvation.

Norodom Sihanouk said in reply that the so-called Kampuchean problem was not created by the Kampucheans but by "a colonialist and expansionist Vietnam, which is about to intensify the process of colonization and Vietnamization in Kampuchea, and at the same time intensify a policy of genocide of the Khmer race." He said, "The essential aim of our current struggle in Kampuchea is to induce the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to meet at the conference table to make possible and probable a just solution to the Kampuchean problem." "As long as Vietnam persists in swallowing up our country, Kampuchea, our tripartite unity will be all the more reinforced and our three armed forces and our will to fight to the very end will increase, without ever drawing back or lowering our arms, for the salvation of our nation and our country," he declared.

Present on the occasion were Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Khukrit Pramot, former prime minister of Thailand, as well as diplomatic envoys of ASEAN and China. Earlier today, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon hosted a luncheon for Sihanouk and the two leaders exchanged views on the regional and international situation. Samdech Sihanouk and his wife were granted an audience with the king and queen of Thailand at Bhuping Palace in Chiang Mai Province yesterday.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS KAMPUCHEA FOR MALAYSIA

OW051240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife left here this afternoon for Malaysia after a visit to Thailand and inspection of the liberated areas of Kampuchea. Sihanouk, who leads a tripartite resistance coalition of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese occupation forces, is currently making visits to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He is scheduled to visit Singapore, Brunei and Indonesia after staying in Malaysia. He said before his departure here that his recent inspection tour of the liberated zones of Phnom Malai, Anbil and Ta Tun in Kampuchea demonstrates closer unity of the three parties of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

THAI SPOKESMAN ON INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

OW021453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean problem is the result of Vietnamese aggression and continued armed occupation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean problem is the heart of regional security, said a spokesman of Thailand's foreign ministry. Commenting on the communique of the so-called Indochinese foreign ministers issued on January 29, 1984, the spokesman noted that "the Kampuchean problem has resulted from the aggressive acts by Vietnam."

Quoting Vietnam's warning that if ASEAN refused to accept Vietnamese proposal for regional talks, Vietnam would prepare to escalate the war in Kampuchea into a regional war and would then put the blame on China, the spokesman said. "Vietnam's message is clear: either ASEAN prepares to engage in a regional dialogue in the framework prescribed by Vietnam or faces the consequences of Vietnam's military escalation beyond the border." The spokesman urged Vietnam to reconsider the ASEAN joint appeal "which provides for a peaceful and honorable way out of the present Kampuchean quagmire in which Vietnam is sinking deeper and deeper with no end in sight."

GUILIN GOODWILL DELEGATION VISITS NEW ZEALAND

OW040706 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Hastings, New Zealand, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and a Chinese goodwill delegation from Guilin attended this New Zealand city's centennial day today. Guilin in south China is a sister city of Hastings. Mayor of Hastings J. O'Connor, in his opening speech at the celebrations, spoke highly of the friendly relations between China and New Zealand, and voiced the hope for closer bilateral cooperation.

CEAUSESCU URGES HALT TO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW270807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today called for a stop to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and to the enforcement of counter measures by the Soviet Union. Speaking at his 66th birthday celebration, Ceausescu said that although the Stockholm Conference on European Disarmament has created certain conditions for contacts, the situation remains tense. "The nuclear arms race is going on. The United States continues its deployment of medium-range missiles and the Soviet Union is enforcing its announced counter measures," he said.

The president pointed out that as a matter of fact "the situation is aggravating and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing." He stressed that at present nothing is more important than nuclear disarmament and an end to the deployment of U.S. missiles and the enforcement of the counter measures by the Soviet Union. He said that talks must be resumed so as to completely remove medium-range missiles and other nuclear weapons and turn Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

SFRY SHIPYARD LAUNCHES FREIGHTER BUILT FOR PRC

OW031155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- The freighter Liangshan built for our country by Yugoslavia's "3 May" Shipyard was launched today at Yugoslavia's largest seaport, Rijeka. The freighter was the first one of the three of the same tonnage to be built by that company for China Ocean Shipping Company. The freighter Liangshan has a loaded capacity of 16,000 tons. It can carry 610 containers and other individually packed cargoes together at the same time.

RENMIN RIBAO ASSESSES IMPORT OF 'BEANCURD' AFFAIR

Article on Controversy

HK060322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Yao Gannan: "A Storm Centering on 'A New Variety of Beancurd'"]

[Excerpts] On 3 November last year, we published a short article by two reporters on Shenyang-made "liquid beancurd." In October, at a national meeting held in Anhui for drafting an outline for developing food additives, the two reporters listened to a report on making "liquid beancurd" delivered by Wu Wentao, an engineer of the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Science Research Institute. After hearing the report they wrote about it.

Subsequently, many people in various localities sent letters to the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Science Research Institute, asking for the formula for making "liquid beancurd." Up to 28 December last year, Wu Wentao had received 438 letters.

How interested people are in "liquid beancurd!" When beancurd is in short supply in many places, it is really beneficial to the country and people to produce white, soft beancurd in a simple, easy manner. However, "good things usually endure much suffering." The "liquid beancurd" we are talking about here endured so much "suffering" that it nearly came to a premature end.

On the fourth day after the news of the "liquid beancurd" was carried in the newspapers, the science research institute called an enlarged meeting of the academic commission. At the meeting, many comrades said that the experiment should be carried on. They also asked some questions. Ge Fengheng, director of the science research institute, extended his "congratulations" on the success. No sooner had he finished saying the word "congratulations" than he let slip the word "pilferage." Ge Fengheng said that the "liquid beancurd" was the product of "technological pilferage." Of course, "pilferage" is not an ordinary problem. This "baton" was heavily wielded on Wu Wentao, who could not eat or sleep well due to the heavy pressure.

What were the "bases" for this "pilferage?" There were five: "1) After giving a technological presentation in Anhui, he did not report to the research institute; 2) before giving the presentation he did not ask the research institute for instructions; 3) the research institute did not propose such a study subject; 4) the data he published was copied from foreign countries; and 5) in his speech in Anhui, he intentionally used the topic of additives to differentiate between his beancurd and the inner-protein beancurd produced by Dalian."

It is very clear that when a subjective, arbitrary attitude replaces a scientific attitude and "batons" and "labels" suppress democracy, scientific research work will be strangled, and those who are enthusiastic about devoting their efforts to the four modernizations will inevitably suffer mental wounds...

In late November, the Liaoning Commercial Department sent persons to investigate the "liquid beancurd" incident. On 7 December, an investigative report was written, which said that "there was no need to trial-produce such beancurd." It seemed that a new creative activity would be strangled.

Science is, after all, a matter of honesty, which cannot be "wiped out" by means of rough administrative orders.

When the "investigative report" was nearly off the press, Wu Wentao's article "Initial Study of the Manufacturing of Liquid Beancurd" was published in the magazine SHIPIN GEXUE [FOOD SCIENCE] Issue No 12, 1983, published by the National Food Science and Technology Station and the Beijing Food Association. In his thesis, the writer introduces the materials and methods for manufacturing liquid beancurd, and discusses and sums up experimental results. Domestic and foreign references are appended to the thesis. As the thesis explains, this is merely an "initial study." In other words, the experiment is not perfect. It is like a child learning to walk.

The question is why some people were so high-handed that they would not even let him take the first step. Why were the higher authorities so bureaucratic in their work that they wanted to strangle the experiment? Is this not worth pondering?

When the reporter came to the research institute, many comrades told him the real situation. Their opinions were focused on one point: They could no longer tolerate Ge Fengheng, who has violated the party policy and acted in such an arbitrary manner!

Qi Ying, a 55-year-old assistant engineer who joined the party in the 1950's, gave the reporter 10,000-characters of material, telling him how Ge Fengheng created difficulties in his work. In 1962, together with his comrades, he carried out an investigation of the production and marketing of pickled vegetables, soy, vinegar, beancurd, and vegetables. During a discussion, he proposed that they should solve practical problems in commercial work such as the storage and processing of food. He said they should not focus their attention on the study of petroleum, as their institute was not in close contact with the units producing, using, and marketing petroleum. Ge Fengheng was strongly opposed to this, thinking that Qi Ying wanted to "pull the rug from under his feet." Ge Fengheng said that talking about the department's subjects of study was "shaking the will of the staff and workers."

Subsequently, Ge Fengheng taught Qi Ying a "lesson." He did not let Qi Ying read any documents issued by the higher authorities. He did not let him take part in academic meetings or activities. He even said that Qi Ying was "mentally abnormal." In the end, this old comrade, who had devoted himself to research work, was excluded from the institute.

The "beancurd storm" was a small incident which took place in the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Science Research Institute. But this small incident has great influence. It has made people ponder: Can such a leader take charge of research work to bring forward our technology and to make our country prosperous?

Commentator on Selfish 'Monarchs'

HK060328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "A Warning to Those Who Proceed From Selfish Motives in Handling Public Affairs"]

[Text] There are some people who always consider themselves in the right. When they get hold of some power, they are more arrogant, act arbitrarily and do many stupid and wrong things, making a mess of things that should be done well.

The article "A Storm Centering on 'A New Variety of Beancurd'" reveals a fragment of real life. It tells the people that in those units controlled by "monarchs of small countries," right and wrong are often confounded, the activity which creates new things is often suppressed, and science is often regarded as falsehood. There are great obstacles to reform there, and the role of scientists and technicians cannot be brought into full play.

Being self-important and extremely conceited, "monarchs of small countries" abuse their power, disregard the masses, and suppress democracy. They are jealous of able people and are imperious and despotic.

They often scold people on the slightest provocation. They regard the departments under their management as their manor which they can dominate freely according to their will, and act like an overlord, just as the ludicrous "king of Yelang" recorded in "Han Shu -- the Story about Nationalities in Southwestern China," who actually knew nothing at all.

From the incident of the "liquid beancurd," we can see that Comrade Ge Fengheng, director of the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Science Research Institute, has been seriously influenced by the bad habits of "monarchs of small countries." Without any evidence, he would irresponsibly criticize the scientific research of others as "stealing;" regardless of party spirit and principles, he would openly speak at meetings in defense of unhealthy tendencies; he would make use of his position and power to attack and retaliate against other comrades and criticize and punish people by various means; he would even "give orders" to stop scientists and technicians from discussing problems concerning the orientation of scientific research work. He has acted this way for 4 years, not just 1 or 2 days. How serious are the losses he has brought about for the prestige of the party and the party's cause of scientific research!

It is wrong to say that "monarchs of small countries" do not have any "principle" in doing things. As a matter of fact, they have their own "principle," that is, "doing everything according to their will." Prior to doing some things they consider not whether it will benefit the state, but whether it will benefit themselves and whether it will harm their prestige. They do not take the people's interests into consideration, but just follow the cue of their immediate superiors. They do not consider whether it tallies with objective reality, but just consider whether it suits their own tastes. In short, if something is unfavorable to themselves or their small groups, they ban it, attack it, and suppress it. When public affairs are handled with such selfish motives, how can things be prevented from being turned upside down and right and wrong prevented from being confounded?

The "monarchs of small countries" often make a mess of things, but why can they "get along quite all right?" This is because some people connive at them and defend them, or, in the final analysis, back them. As a result, such phenomena as listening only to one side, being insensitive, not criticizing what should be criticized, and letting unhealthy tendencies spread unchecked have appeared. In the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Science Research Institute, healthy tendencies have not been promoted, facts have not been clarified, and problems have not been solved. Comrades like Ge Fengheng, whose theoretical and policy level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is low and does not have a democratic work style, can be in leadership positions for a long time. How can we say that this has nothing to do with the mistakes and bureaucratic work style of relevant responsible departments?

The "Storm of Beancurd" is an example of resisting the "monarchs of small countries." It gives people much food for thought: What is the correct attitude toward the progress of science and technology and toward creating new things? How do we implement the policy toward intellectuals and select and promote leading cadres? How do we overcome the Bureaucratic work style? It is an important task for our party rectification to resolutely solve these problems.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON RURAL ISSUES

HK050405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Continued Efforts in Developing a New Situation in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The year 1983 was one in which China made a giant stride in developing its rural economy. The new situation in the rural areas created by the millions of cadres and peasants was vigorous and surging.

In its "Circular on Rural Work in 1984" (that is, Document No 1 of 1984), the Central Committee has fully affirmed the principles and policies set forth in its Document No 1 of 1983, summed up the new experiences and creations gained through practice, made some new arrangements, and laid down several policy regulations regarding current rural work. This is an important document that will guide us to win still greater victories in rural work this year. We must organize the rural cadres at all levels to study the document seriously and disseminate and publicize it thoroughly and repeatedly among the peasants. We must make sure that the spirit of the Central Committee document is made known to every household and memorized by everyone, to further arouse the initiative of the rural cadres and masses for them to make continued efforts in developing a new situation in the rural areas on the basis of last year's achievements.

The Central Committee document points out that the focal points of rural work this year are: On the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems, to raise the level of the productive force, clear the channels of circulation, and develop commodity production. This year's work on the rural front must be arranged and carried out in strict accordance with these focal points.

It is necessary to continue to stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems. The peasants should be helped to increase production scale and improve economic results on the basis of carrying out production as a family undertaking. It is necessary to extend the land contract lease period and encourage the peasants to increase their investment to improve land productivity, and practice intensive farming. In general the length of time in which a tract of land is leased out on contract should be 15 years or more. Requests by the masses for land readjustments prior to the extension of land lease period should be handled by the collective in a unified way after full consultations, based on the principle of "great stability, small readjustments." It is also permissible for one peasant household to transfer its contracted land to another household, provided this is approved by the collective. This is to encourage a gradual transfer of contracted land plots into the hands of those skilled in cultivation. This will help promote land productivity and bring about a situation in which surplus rural manpower does not leave its native village when it finishes cultivation, but instead develops forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, industry, commerce, and transport undertakings. We must also encourage the collectives and the peasants to invest and become shareholders in enterprises, under the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. They may also be encouraged to pool their funds to establish various kinds of enterprises, particularly those for the exploitation of natural resources.

It is necessary to improve social services vigorously by mobilizing and organizing the forces in various sectors to gradually establish a relatively complete service system for commodity production to meet the needs of the peasants in technology, capital, supply and marketing, storage, processing, transport, market information, management guidance, and so on. This is a task that demands immediate attention; it is the basis on which the development of commodity production depends, an indispensable link in the chain of operations in cooperative economy, an important way by which the state provides planning guidance for the rural economy. All departments, trades, and sectors of the state-owned economy must vigorously support agriculture. The reform of the supply and marketing setup must be carried out in depth, and it must be truly turned into cooperative commerce under ownership by the peasant collectives. The credit cooperatives must also be truly turned into mass cooperative financial organizations. Regional cooperative economic organizations should shift their work focus to serving the peasant households.

Circulation is an important condition for the development of commodity production. Production will be stifled if goods are produced but do not circulate, or do not circulate smoothly. At present, the lack of compatibility between the field of circulation and the development of commodity production is becoming more and more evident, and the cry that it is difficult to buy and sell things is heard everywhere. We must adhere to the principle of taking the planned economy as the key link and regulation by market mechanism as a supplement, and to the principle of simultaneous efforts of the state, the collective and the individual, continue to carry out reforms in the rural commercial system, change the situation of the single circulation channel into one of multiple channels, and allow the collective and the individual to enter the market. Entry into the market by individual transport and sales operators is a necessary supplement to state-owned commerce channels; these operators have the advantage of going around the neighborhoods and the villages, which is convenient for the masses.

At the same time we must strengthen market controls and ensure the fulfillment of the state's procurement and sales plans. We must rely on the strength of the state, the collective, and the individual and adopt a variety of ways to raise capital for building cold stores, warehouses, communications, telecommunications, and other infrastructure projects required in commodity circulation. We must also vigorously develop waterway and road transport in the rural areas. We must in particular grasp well solving problems in the transport and sale of grain. The state-owned communications and transport departments must tap transport potentials. At the same time, we must actively develop collective and individual transport business and promote the organization of transport cooperatives.

We must vigorously develop industry, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery in the rural areas. In the wake of the development of specialized divisions of work, more and more people in the rural areas will no longer be engaged in cultivating the land but instead will work in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and so on, or else will switch to small industries and small town service trades. This is a historic step forward.

For China's rural areas to truly become rich, it is essential to change the situation where 800 million peasants engage in growing food. We must proceed in a planned way to give precedence to developing those industrial sectors most needed in society which can develop relatively rapidly; these are the fodder industry, the food industry, the building materials industry, and the small energy industry. The commune and brigade enterprises represent an important pillar in the rural economy and are also the helping hands of urban industry. We must continue to consolidate them and establish and perfect their responsibility systems. At present there is insufficient development of forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, and there is a shortage in commodity supply. It is urgently necessary to transform this situation. We must further relax the policies, and step up exploitation of the mountains, waters, and plains.

China's rural areas are now in the process of a historic change, and the whole party from top to bottom is faced with the task of studying things afresh. The cadres at all levels and in all departments must attach importance to investigation and study, strive to master the economic and natural laws, and bring about a great transformation and improvement in their thinking, ability and work methods and style. Developing the new situation in the rural areas requires qualified leaders and also a large number of producers and managers with new qualities. This year the whole country will carry out training of talented people in a planned way, to cultivate a vast force for building a new socialist countryside.

The whole year depends on a good start in the spring. Today marks the beginning of spring.

All places must act immediately without losing a moment to implement each and every one of the tasks set forth in Document No 1, and strive to gain the initiative in work over the whole year. So long as we do our utmost in a practical way, we are certain that further progress will be made in our rural work this year.

HE KANG SELF-CRITICISM AT AGRICULTURE MEETING

OW311447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Report by XINHUA reporters Zhao Huazhou and Shao Yongli: "Hand In a Quality 'Examination Paper' to 800 Million Peasants -- Sidelights on National Conference on Agricultural Work" -- for earlier report on this national agricultural meeting see pages K10-11 of the 31 January CHINA DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- The more than 200 delegates from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who attended the national conference on agricultural work, convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, practiced writing an article entitled "How To Be Promoters in the Development of Rural Commodity Production."

Both at and outside the conference they pondered and discussed questions of how to change the guidelines, how to improve the methods and style of work, and how to coordinate production with research and education. Their common desire was, at this critical moment when our self-supporting or semi-self-supporting rural economy is changing to relatively large-scale commodity production, that they keep in step with the times and somehow hand in a quality examination paper to the 800 million peasants.

Be a "Motor" Rather Than a "Door Bolt"

At first, the delegates discussed the significance of developing commodity production. The Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee this year points out: Only by developing commodity production will it be possible to improve further the division of work in society and raise productive forces to a new level, to achieve prosperity in rural areas, to enable our cadres to learn to make use of the relationship between commodities and the market and of the law of value to serve the planned economy, and to speed up modernization of our country's socialist agriculture. Delegates attending the conference held that a conclusion reached from this document is: Our rural area may bypass the capitalist stage, but not the stage of commodity production; the only way to develop socialist agriculture is to develop commodity production.

The change from "sharing food from the same big pot" to the institution of the responsibility system in our agricultural operation and management was a major turn in the course of events; the change from a self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy to the development of commodity production is another such turn. Each turn is a rigorous test of people. Delegates from Zhejiang Province had a particularly deep understanding in this regard, and the situation during the institution of the responsibility system is still fresh in their memory. At that time, because of a lack of understanding, many comrades played the role of a "door bolt" in the work. The delegates said: No mistake must be made this time; we must set right the course, make the turn smoothly, get rid of the "door bolt," start the "motor," and maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

Being a "motor" is something that is easy to say but not so easy to do. Many delegates said: In dealing with the responsibility system, the key question is "two households" (allowing each household to keep what it produces after meeting its output quota and fixing output quota for each household).

In the development of commodity production, the key question is also "two households" (specialized households and key households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation). Now some people feel uneasy with specialized households and key households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation. They can tolerate general specialized households, but when they see some specialized households making superprofits and others engaged in long-distance transport of goods for sale and in industrial and commercial services, they denounce such specialized households as engaging in dishonest practices and impose restrictions on and make things difficult for the latter in every way. This is what we should guard against.

A still greater number of delegates felt that many comrades on the agricultural front are very seriously restricted by the idea of the self-supporting economy, and that they have a general problem of "inadaptability" and so are faced with the task of restudy. Delegates from Jiangsu and Shaanxi epitomized such "inadaptability" as "attaching importance to some things while underrating others." Some examples are attaching importance to production but underrating circulation, to quantity but underrating quality, to speed but underrating economic results, and to production of raw materials but underrating the processing of such materials to increase their value. In order to act as the "motor" for the development of commodity production, all delegates expressed determination to change as promptly as possible the practice of "attaching importance to some things while underrating others" and to lead the work of commodity production by paying attention to all matters relevant to the work, including production, circulation, and consumption.

Production Departments Score Achievements in Overcoming Difficulties in Buying and Selling Products

It has been generally difficult to "buy and sell products" in our rural areas in recent years. This problem involves commercial departments, communications, transportation, work, systems, prices and facilities. The reasons that the problem exists are very complicated. Whatever the reasons, agricultural departments always seemed to put themselves in the position of a "plaintiff" and complained about and blamed others for this problem at meetings. Did the agricultural departments have no responsibility for the problem at all? No.

At this conference, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, took the lead in making self-criticism. He said: There has been a serious shortage of agricultural and sideline products for years. As a result, such products have long remained in the advantageous position of being easy to sell because of their scarcity. Thus, production departments have seldom studied the relationships between production and marketing. In the present new situation of commodity production, we act the same way. This cannot but give rise to the situation in which production is not undertaken according to market demand, thus aggravating the difficulty in marketing products.

Minister He Kang's self-criticism produced great repercussions among the delegates attending the conference. They regarded his view as appropriate and realistic. The country's production of roasted tobacco is an example. Because of blind development, the acreage sown to tobacco was expanded to more than 13 million mu in 1982, and its output increased to over 30 million dan, which far exceeded the actual demand. When this situation was controlled last year, tobacco output unexpectedly dropped, as did its quality. Good-quality tobacco then had to be imported from abroad to be mixed with the tobacco we produced. The occurrence of this situation in tobacco production obviously had much to do with the improper arrangements and mismanagement of production departments.

As to commodities, attention should be paid to both quantity and quality of products. Many situations have prevailed in which goods become slow-selling not because of over-supply but because of poor quality. In the course of discussion, the delegate from Jiangxi mentioned this incident. Last year, there was an overstock of 2.9 billion jin of polished, long-grained nonglutinous rice in the province. Not much rice was sold even after more than 60 salesmen were sent to various parts of the country to promote sales. One reason for this was that the people in many localities preferred polished, round-grained nonglutinous rice to the long-grained strain.

This incident has demonstrated to the delegates that while increasing commodity quantity in a planned manner, production departments would accomplish much in overcoming difficulties in selling overstocked products by paying attention to the varieties and quality of their farm and sideline products. It is understood that there is currently a pressing need to increase the varieties and improve the quality of not only grain but also of various economic crops and animal products. Emphasis must be placed on increasing the tension of cotton and the ratio of its medium and long fibers. Efforts must be made to change the situation in which the sugar content of rape and sugarcane is dropping. In raising hogs, it is essential to raise the ratio of hogs with lean pork. Wool is quite impure; it is necessary to increase its purity. In raising silkworms, it is essential to solve the problems of thin silk cocoons and not having enough high-quality cocoons. In processing oil-bearing crops, it is imperative to achieve the goal of increasing oil and nutritious content, reducing toxicity, eliminating odors... [XINHUA ellipsis]. Only by increasing production varieties and improving quality will it be possible to meet the ever-increasing demands in the fields of textile and light industries, foreign trade, and in the people's livelihood.

"Three Agricultures" Unite

The current conference warmly and earnestly carried out discussions on the issue of unity and coordination among the "three agricultures" (agricultural administrative departments, agricultural scientific research units, and agricultural institutes and colleges).

The delegates said: China's countryside is faced with "two changes" which are closely linked and inseparable. The change from a self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy to the development of commodity production inevitably demands that traditional agriculture be changed to modern agriculture. The second change constitutes a guarantee to the former change. Therefore, unity among the "three agricultures" is the inevitable result of existing circumstances. The "three agricultures" stand like the three legs of a tripod in many localities, "blowing their own trumpets and singing their own tunes." This situation should not be allowed to prevail any longer.

Some provinces where the "three agricultures" were coordinated at an early date have already drawn enormous benefit from such coordination. Through coordination, in the past few years Jiangsu Province has succeeded in breeding more than a dozen new varieties of paddy rice, wheat, cotton, and other crops which have shown remarkable production increases, and scored achievements in developing eight cultivation techniques with excellent economic results. There are currently 69 projects being studied for coordination in this province. More than 700 scientists and technicians from 27 scientific research units, 4 institutions of higher learning, and 200 county-level agricultural bureaus, seed companies, and weather and plant-protection forecast stations are participating in the coordination process. The flowers of coordination are in full blossom in the vast land of Jiangsu.

The needs which arise from the pressing situation and the results of our practice have greatly stirred the enthusiasm of the delegates in effecting coordination among the "three agricultures." During the conference, the directors of the agricultural, animal husbandry and fishery departments (bureaus), the presidents of the academies of agricultural sciences, and the presidents of the agricultural colleges in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions took the initiative to meet, and worked out a plan to combine their efforts according to their own local conditions. They decided to carry out coordination in providing technical training, admitting graduate students, and solving major issues in production -- issues that must be dealt with immediately. The delegates expressed their determination to do a good job in publicity and educating the staff members and workers and the scientific and technical personnel in their units after they return home, and helping them deepen their understanding of the necessity and urgency of effecting coordination among the "three agricultures." They believed that in carrying out coordination in the future, it is necessary to show sincerity and perseverance and to humbly learn from others' strong points in order to offset one's own weaknesses. One must never regard oneself as the "master"; still less should one demand that others regard him as the core. One must refrain from disappointing people; nor should one dispute over trifles. Outwardly we must not appear united while divided at heart.

This conference made ideological preparations for the work of the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery in implementing the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1. People believe that our rural commodity production will continue to develop vigorously in the new year and that the modernization of our country's agriculture is well in sight.

GUANGMING RIBAO SAYS 'COMRADE' CORRECT FORM OF ADDRESS

HK031025 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Qiao Dongguang: "It Is Fine To Call Each Other Comrade Within the Party"]

[Text] In his letter to Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Peng Zhen, and Yang Shangkun dated 3 August 1959 ("Selected Letters of Mao Zedong," p 565), Mao Zedong suggested that within the party, it would be better to address each other as comrade instead of with titles. This suggestion met with general approval at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held in Lushan and at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee held after the above enlarged meeting. In bulletins on meetings issued after 3 August, leading cadres at the central level (including Mao Zedong himself) and in the army or localities were called comrades.

The word "comrade" has existed since ancient China. Our party has used the word in the new sense, that is, to address those who are fighting for the common ideal -- the communist cause. Addressing each other as comrade within the party implies sincerity and cordially and can encourage each other to unite. In addition, it also shows that Communist Party members, regardless of their position, are equal in their revolutionary relationships.

In revolutionary bases and liberated areas, the word "comrade" was used among leading cadres, ordinary cadres, party members, and nonparty members, and the revolutionary masses and nonparty cadres also addressed each other as comrade. At that time, their relationships were harmonious, inner-party democracy was fully put into effect, and the revolutionary cause was thriving.

Whether in the revolutionary war years or in the period of peaceful construction, many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generations and high-level party cadres have always advocated the habit of addressing each other as comrade.

Mao Zedong did not like others using a title for him. In 1951, when going over Comrade Li De's manuscript of the "Explanation of 'Go Practice,'" Mao Zedong crossed out all the words "Chairman Mao" and changed them to "Comrade Mao Zedong." At the Lushan meeting in 1959, which was mentioned at the beginning of this article, in his letter to Liu Shaoqi and other comrades, Mao Zedong suggested the use of "Comrade Mao Zedong" when addressing him in all meeting bulletins. Subsequently, he changed the word "chairman" to "Comrade Mao Zedong" in many letters and reports submitted to him. In his comments on a document submitted to him in December 1963, he demanded that "all forms of address based on one's position (such as Chairman Mao) be changed to the form of address of 'comrade' plus a full name (such as Comrade Mao Zedong)." He also demanded that the habitual form of address based on one's title, such as Commander He, be changed to the "form of address of 'comrade' plus a full name," such as Comrade He Long. He pointed out that using such forms of address based on one's title or position was "absurd."

In 1965, the CPC Central Committee specifically issued a circular on the problem of addressing each other as comrade within the party (this circular was dispatched to all party organizations, including basic-level party organizations). The circular criticized many localities and departments for not conscientiously implementing the instruction on addressing each other as comrade within the party and pointed out that the old habit of addressing people with their position or title had not been changed. The circular pointed out: "This is a degenerate habit and bureaucratic work style left over by the old society. It does not conform to our party's fine traditions." To correct this bad habit, the CPC Central Committee reiterated that "from now on, persons holding party posts should address each other as comrade."

In the 10 years of turmoil, the habit of addressing each other as comrade within the party was undermined. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee "reiterated Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent proposal that comrades in the party should address each other as comrade instead of using titles and that personal opinions of responsible party members, including central leading comrades, should not be called 'instructions.'" The "Several Requirements for Inner-Party Political Life" approved by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee stressed: "We must correctly understand and handle the relationships between leaders, political parties, classes, and the masses according to the Marxist principles." It was specifically stipulated in the requirements that "all party members are equal comrades and comrades in arms."

The situation in the party has markedly improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We are convinced that through party rectification and following the fundamental change for the better in party style, we will certainly be able to develop the habit of addressing each other as comrade within the party.

LI XIANNIAN ISSUES SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE

OW021413 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 84 p 1

["Spring Festival Message Issued by Li Xiannian" on 2 February 1984]

[Text] 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrades and friends: The Spring Festival is a traditional festival of the Chinese people. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the CPPCC National Committee, I hereby give my cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to the comrades standing fast at their production, work, or fighting posts, extend my festival greetings to workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres of various nationalities throughout the country, to PLA commanders and fighters, public security personnel, and police, to all democratic party members and non-party patriots, to retired veteran comrades, and to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and Overseas Chinese compatriots; and give my festival regards to foreign experts and friends who are helping our country in socialist construction.

In 1983, the people of various nationalities in our country, inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, reaped rich fruits on all fronts. We have fulfilled the industrial and agricultural targets originally set for 1985 in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We are actively making steady progress in reforming the economic system. We have further consolidated and enhanced the political situation of stability and unity. We have won great victories in the struggle to punish criminals and have remarkably improved social order. In foreign affairs, we have promoted contacts with other countries, particularly in the Third World, and forged new economic, trade, scientific and technological, and cultural links with many countries. Our urban and rural areas are a scene of joy as the people are living a better life and have peace of mind.

Nineteen eighty-four is the second year in which we will strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the national financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct, and in party style. The people of various nationalities in our country should unite as one, work hard with one heart and one mind, and make outstanding achievements to usher in our 35th national day.

We should continue to adhere to the principles of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving; bring economic relations into better balance; enhance economic results; and promote structural reform and technical transformation. We should concentrate our funds and materials on key construction projects, maintain basically stable commodity prices in the market, make decisive efforts to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way, and lay a solid foundation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

We should carry out party rectification meticulously and thoroughly, in accordance with the demands and steps prescribed in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. The central party, government and military departments, and various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and military regions should set high standards and strict demands for themselves to do a good job in achieving ideological unity, rectifying their work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying their organizations. They should create good experience, set good examples, and improve their leadership. We believe that the members and cadres of the party organizations at this level surely will understand fully the great significance of this year's party rectification work to the party rectification throughout the country as a whole. We are sure that they will participate in party rectification conscientiously, firmly strengthen party spirit, and live up to the earnest expectations of the people of various nationalities and all fellow party members throughout the country.

We should continue to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; thoroughly carry out education in collectivism, patriotism, and socialist and communist ideology; and launch firmly and step by step a campaign to build civilized units. We should oppose and criticize erroneous words and deeds that depart from Marxism and socialism.

We should eliminate the pernicious influence of decadent self-interested thinking and pornographic books on the Communist Party members and the people in society, especially the youth and children. In order to eliminate spiritual pollution correctly, we should understand the policy and draw distinctions in accordance with it. The building of spiritual civilization and elimination of spiritual pollution will surely help the people of various nationalities in our country enhance their political awareness and live by higher moral standards.

Comrade Deng Yingchao, in her New Year's Day message this year, further elaborated on our sincere wishes and effective measures for fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland. We hope that the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will soon raise glasses together to celebrate the reunion of kindred and the traditional festival, and will soon work jointly for the motherland's prosperity.

The Chinese people are the faithful friends of the people of all countries of the world. In 1984, the Chinese people will further strengthen and develop their friendship with all the people of the world, especially those of the Third World countries, and together with them, will make unremitting efforts to oppose hegemonism, aggression, and the arms race, guard against the danger of war, and safeguard world peace.

Comrades! Friends! The achievements we have made in building socialism with Chinese characteristics have made the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee further strike root in the hearts of the people. Thanks to the great creativeness of the 1 billion people of all nationalities, waves of new people and new things have emerged in our vast expanse of land. We must go all out still further and work more modestly and prudently. "The beginning of a new year brings new changes in all aspects." Allow me to use this saying to wish that comrades and friends achieve still greater successes in the spirit of "new changes" in the new year.

WAN LI CONGRATULATES HENAN BRIGADE FOR INCREASING OUTPUT

Brigade's Letter to Wan

OW031121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Zhengzhou, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li, in a letter dated January 30, congratulated peasants of the Liuzhuang production brigade in Henan Province on achieving a per-capita income of 1,000 yuan in 1983. The letter was a reply to Shi Laihe, secretary of the party branch of the brigade in Qiliying Township in Xinxiang County, who reported the achievement as a result of boosting commodity production. Wan Li wished local peasants still greater success in the new year.

In a letter to the vice-premier, the party branch reported that Liuzhuang's collective income came to 4.11 million yuan in 1983, 960,000 yuan more than in 1982, or an increase of 30.5 percent. The village's public accumulation fund rose to 6.63 million yuan, a growth of 710,000 yuan. Its average grain yield came to 12.8 tons per hectare and cotton 1.5 tons. Each of the village's 1,170 peasants received an average of 920 yuan from the collective at the end of 1983, 130 yuan more than in 1982, the letter said. Plus earnings from private sideline occupations, per-capita income averaged 1,000 yuan last year and doubled in three years, it added.

Following the rise in production, peasants' living standards have improved, the letter said. Each of the 210 families now has a TV set, washing machine, radio tape recorder, sewing machine, and an average of three electric fans and four bicycles. Some families now possess a refrigerator and motorcycle. More meat, milk, eggs, edible oil, fruit and sugar are now available for peasants. Bank savings deposits of the whole population amounted to 1.3 million yuan last year, averaging 6,000 yuan per household, the letter said.

The letter said that a decisive factor in doubling per-capita income in three years is the implementation of the party's policies, vigorous expansion of commodity production and all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry, sideline occupations and commerce.

Vice-Premier Wan Li expressed the hope in his letter of reply that the Liuzhuang peasants would redouble their efforts and continue to advance to make still greater contributions to the attainment of the grand goals set by the party's 12th national congress and the building of a new socialist countryside. He urged local peasants to develop the range and quality of production and open up new production fields. "You should base yourselves on local natural resources, labor force and technical conditions to expand production of industrial and sideline products in need on the market," he said.

The vice-premier called for efforts to improve commodity circulation and provide technical training for peasants to ensure a sustained increase in the rural economy. "The Liuzhuang peasants who have become prosperous rapidly will greatly encourage all Chinese peasants," he said.

Wan's Reply Letter

HK040201 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] On 30 January Comrade Wan Li, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, wrote a letter to Comrade Shi Laihe, party branch secretary of Luizhuang Brigade in Xinxiang County. The text of the letter is as follows:

Comrade Shi Laihe: I have received your letter. To achieve a comfortably well-off level, Liuzhuang took new strides and won new victories in 1983, achieving a per capita average income of 1,000 yuan. This is the result of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in particular, implementing the spirit of the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1983, vigorously developing commodity production, and achieving all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry, sideline occupations, and commerce. I hope you will redouble your efforts and continue your advance to make still greater contributions to developing the new situation that has already appeared in the rural areas, attaining the great goals set by the 12th Party Congress, and building a new socialist countryside.

You now have relatively ample public accumulation, and have also attached importance to obtaining commodity information from various places. Things can be run well if there are sufficient finances and broad outlets. You should further advance toward the breadth and depth and continually open up new fields of production. You should take full advantage of your superior features, and base yourselves on local natural resources, labor forces, and technical conditions to develop production of industrial and sideline products needed in the markets. You should also grasp the circulation links well and attach importance to technical training, to ensure that rural economic development can go ahead still more and achieve sustained growth.

The fact that the peasants of Liuzhuang have become rich as quickly as possible is an effective encouragement to the peasants at large. I hope you will score still greater victories in the new year.

Salutations,

Wan Li

GUANGXI TROOPS ON HU YAOBANG VISIT, SRV CRIMES

HK040307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Just as the whole country is joyfully celebrating the Spring Festival, on 29 January Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, accompanied by several leading comrades of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, made a special trip to inspect the Guangxi border defense units and visit the commanders and fighters. He also made a speech. They were greatly encouraged and inspired by this.

As the joyful news spread, the commanders and fighters of the unit guarding Fakashan were in high spirits. They said: That Comrade Hu Yaobang has personally come to visit the units in the frontline of border defense shows the tremendous concern of the CPC Central Committee for us. In recent days, the commanders and fighters of this unit have held lively discussions in their positions, posts, and barracks on Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and passed around his inscription for the unit guarding Fakashan.

During their study, the leading members of the CPC Committee of the Fakashan Heroic Unit profoundly felt that the most fundamental thing in grasping the construction of the unit is to teach it to maintain a high degree of unity with the Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, and obey the CPC Central Committee's commands in all actions. We should not only be heroes on the battlefield: we must also be models in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies in peacetime.

The commanders and fighters resolved in the new year to further step up combat-readiness training, do well in their combat-readiness duties, firmly establish the idea of loving the country and the border, and build the 1,000-li border defenses into an impregnable iron and steel fortress.

The heroic (Yuan Huangao), who waged a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy during the battle to defend Fakashan, cited the crimes of the Vietnamese Army in the past month in opening fire on Chinese army men and people in the border areas, dispatching special agents on harassment and sabotage missions, and further intensifying their armed provocations. He said with anger: The Vietnamese have not only invaded Kampuchea; they have also caused repeated bloody incidents on China's borders. We must always maintain a high degree of vigilance. If the enemy dare to intrude, we will strike them hard and resolutely.

WAN LI, HU QILI VISIT SHANDONG MILITARY UNITS

OW042056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 4 Feb 84

[By XINHUA Reporter Tan Jian and JIEFANGJUN BAO Reporter Lu Baoliang]

[Text] Yantai, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- During the Spring Festival season, Wan Li and Hu Qili came to Shandong Bandao to cordially extend their comfort to the PLA commanders and fighters standing guard on the nautical front line day and night. They encouraged army men and civilians to unite as one to defend and build up the nautical front line.

It was snowing on Neichangshan Liedao on 1 February. Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili came to the island by naval warship to visit the commanders and fighters stationed there.

They were introduced by Rao Shouku, commander of the Jinan PLA units, to the Army unit that had defended the island under difficult circumstances for more than 30 years. Wan Li amicably said to the commanders and fighters: The Army unit defending this island has diligently guarded the eastern gate of the motherland. Your life is tough, but your task is honorable. The CPC Central Committee is very concerned about you. We are especially delighted to be able to meet the honorable island-defending fighters today. Wan Li hoped that the army men and civilians on the island would unite and make concerted efforts to build a civilized island.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the fighters sat around Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili, chattering with one another and making dumplings.

On the first day of the Spring Festival, Wan Li and Hu Qili again came to the company and the fishing village, and had a cordial meeting with commanders, fighters, and militiamen on the island. They went to the barracks and the mess hall to see how the fighters were faring. The fighters and militiamen of the island sat around the stove with the leading comrades of the central authorities, talking and laughing. They conversed about army work and talked freely about the changes in production and living conditions, in the fighters' hometowns and on the island since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Wan Li encouraged the army men and civilians on the island to keep up their efforts and to build Changshan Liedao into a great hall on the sea as well as a good place for living. The island-defending fighters pledged to the leading comrades of the central authorities to guard the motherland's eastern gate well and let the CPC Central Committee rest at ease.

Wan Li and Hu Qili also braved the wind and snow and traveled on the open sea together with commanders and fighters of the Navy aboard a battleship. They had cordial talks with the naval fighters on board the ship and encouraged everyone to diligently study scientific and general knowledge to make the Navy more powerful. Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili wrote inscriptions at the request of the commanders and fighters of the Navy.

In Yantai City, Wan Li and Hu Qili called on the commanders and fighters of a garrison regiment that has scored great achievements in training for war-preparedness, in the study of scientific and general knowledge, in the training of dual-purpose personnel useful both to the military and the local authorities and in joint efforts with civilians to develop spiritual civilization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Wan Li and Hu Qili were glad to learn of the new progress of the People's Army reflected in these reports. They inspected the barracks of the companies and inquired in detail about the fighters' living and clothing conditions.

Wan Li and Hu Qili expressed the hope that the commanders and fighters on the nautical front line would further study the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and keep in line with the CPC Central Committee both ideologically and politically. It is necessary to carry forward the spirit of diverting Luan He water to Tianjin, perform more good deeds for the people, assiduously study scientific and general knowledge as well as modern science and technology, bring up more and better dual-purpose personnel useful both to the Army and the local authorities, and turn the Army into the main force for defending the motherland, as well as a vital new force for accomplishing the four modernizations.

JIANG WEIQING ARTICLE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW050648 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The Jiangsu journal DANGDI SHENGHUO [PARTY LIFE] in its 5 February issue published a long article by Comrade Jiang Weiqing, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, entitled "There Must Be No Perfunctoriness in Party Rectification."

The article states that in order to prevent party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

- 1) Seriously study the relevant documents to understand their essence and guidelines -- this is the major prerequisite to ensure party rectification against perfunctoriness;
- 2) Leading bodies should be the first to carry out party rectification and leading cadres should set an example -- this is an important key to ensure against perfunctoriness;
- 3) Resolutely sort out and expel the three types of persons to rid the party of a hidden danger -- this is one of the salient indications that party rectification will not be carried out perfunctorily;
- 4) Develop democracy and carry out criticism and self-criticism -- this is an essential guarantee against perfunctoriness; and
- 5) Hold fast to the standard to check carefully before accepting the results of rectification -- this is a vital organizational step to prevent perfunctoriness.

In conclusion, the article notes the need to actively implement from now on the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification when doing our work. It is necessary to carry out study and discussion of the decision at the same time and promote party rectification and reforms simultaneously. It is also necessary to carry out reforms first in areas where complaints are more frequently voiced by the masses. These complaints include the abuse of power for personal gain, assertion of privileges, dilatory work style and serious aloofness from the masses. We must improve the practice of democracy within the party, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and greet party rectification with actual deeds. We should also use our actual deeds to make the masses of party members see results in order to strengthen their confidence and resolve in successfully carrying out party rectification.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONIC TELEPRINTERS MARKETING -- Shanghai, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- The multipurpose PACT 220 electronic teleprinters, China's most advanced, have been marketed at home and abroad since the latter part of January this year. The teleprinter is produced by the Shanghai Telecommunications Equipment Factory of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in cooperation with the Swedish Philips Electronic Industry Company. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 2 Feb 84 OW]

FUZHOU PLA LEADERS VISIT SUBURBAN COMMUNE

OW031103 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent (Liu Baojie), this afternoon Commander Jiang Yonghui and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou PLA units, along with Commander Lu Fuxiang, Political Commissar Lin Zhize of the provincial Military District and second Secretary of the Fuzhou City CPC Committee (Hong Hai) visited the (Rulei) production brigade of (Chengmen) commune in suburban Fuzhou, where armymen and people are collaborating with each other in building spiritual civilization. The leading comrades called on the cadres and commune members to extend Spring Festival greetings to them. The leaders also fully affirmed the achievements scored so far by the armymen and the people of the (Rulei) production brigade in their joint endeavor to build socialist spiritual civilization.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VISITS LOCAL UNITS

OW031109 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor; and other leading comrades visited at the (Nantong) Commune in Nanchang City, the (Yangzizhou) farm in suburban Nanchang City, the (Dunzitang) vegetable market and the (Dazhong) department store in Nanchang City, the Nanchang power plant, the Nanchang Railway Bureau, the Nanchang long distance bus station, and the provincial Armed Police Force on the afternoon of 2 February to extend Spring Festival greetings and spend a joyous holiday with the cadres and masses working at their production or service posts during the Spring Festival.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and (Liu Zhendong), secretary of the Nanchang City CPC Committee, arrived at the (Nantong) commune of Nanchang County to extend their Spring Festival greetings to all commune members, who reaped a bumper agricultural harvest last year. They lectured on the guidelines of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee before the rural cadres and commune members, visited specialized and key production households, calling on them to be bold in becoming well-off by hard work and to make new contributions in developing commodity production and supporting the four modernizations.

At 1400, Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Kaiyuan, provincial vice governor; (Dai Fengji) and (Xu Jianfei), deputy secretaries of the Nanchang City CPC Committee; and other leaders arrived at the (Dunzitang) foodstuff market and the (Dazhong) department store in Nanchang City to extend Spring Festival greetings to the commercial staff and workers, who were working overtime during the Spring Festival. Upon seeing the rich variety of vegetables, such as string beans, Chinese cabbage, green peppers, potatoes, and cabbages as well as an abundant supply of yellow croakers, abalone, frozen meats, and live chickens on sale at the market, Comrade Xu Qin was very pleased and commended the market for doing such a good job in making available an abundance of commodities during the Spring Festival. He encouraged the market workers to continue their efforts and to stockpile vegetables to meet market need in off seasons.

During the past 2 days, the (Dazhong) department store did a brisk business in selling woolen cloth and wristwatches, and its supply of color television sets fell far short of demand. Comrade Xu Qin said to the store's staff and workers: "The people's living standards have improved, and their purchasing power has expanded. I hope that you realize this situation, do a good job in buying and selling, and go all-out to satisfy the people's needs."

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Zhijian, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and mayor of Nanchang City; and other comrades arrived at the Nanchang power plant to extend Spring Festival greetings to the cadres and workers on duty and shake hands with them. Afterwards, they held a forum with the plant's cadres, staff, and workers at a workshop office. When the leader of the plant reported that the plant overfulfilled all production targets for January, and that its expansion project is going full steam ahead, Comrade Zhao Zengyi commended them: "You have done good work. I hope that you continue your efforts and make still greater contributions in accelerating our province's economic construction."

Bringing with them the profound affection and concern of the party and the government for the soldiers of the People's Army, Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Baotian, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district; and other leading comrades arrived at the provincial armed police brigade to extend Spring Festival greetings to members of the Armed Police Force and soldiers of the People's Army. They encouraged the latter to further promote joint army-people activities in building civilized villages, do a good job in revolutionizing and modernizing their own units, and make still greater contributions to the protection of the four modernizations.

Ni Xiance, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial vice governor; Qian Jiaming, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Bin, provincial vice governor; and other leading comrades arrived at the Nanchang Railway Bureau and the Nanchang bus station dispatching office, passenger waiting room and ticket-checking points. They praised the transportation workers for their meritorious service in bolstering Jiangxi's economy.

Ni Xiance and other leading comrades also went to the station platform to visit the (Chaochu) Section No 1 -- a Red Banner unit of the Ministry of Railways -- which was awaiting the dispatcher's orders at the platform. The leading comrades asked conductors (Wang Xuanjiang) and (Wang Lizhuan) to convey their greetings to other crew members of their train.

Bai Yongchun, Pei Dean, (Xu Xiaolin), and other leading comrades arrived at (Yangzishou) Commune in suburban Nanchang City to extend Spring Festival greetings to the vegetable-growing peasants. They warmly praised the commune for seriously implementing the policy of serving cities and towns and for actively engaging in the development of vegetable production. They called on the suburban peasants to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1, vigorously develop commodity production, and make new contributions in producing and supplying more vegetables to the urban population in the new year.

JIANGXI FIRST SECRETARY ON CPC DOCUMENT NO 1

OW040442 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Zeng Qian), on the afternoon of 2 February, First Secretary Bai Dongcai and Deputy Secretary Wang Shufeng of the provincial CPC Committee and other leading comrades of the province and Nanchang City visited the (Nanxing) Commune in Nanchang County to extend Spring Festival greetings to the peasants. Leading comrades also took the opportunity to apprise the cadres and masses about the guidelines in Document No 1 of the party Central Committee and encouraged them to work hard so as to win a good harvest and become still better off this year.

Bai Dongcai, Wang Shufeng, and other leading comrades arrived at the (Nanxing) Commune at 1530 to a rousing welcome accorded by cadres and commune members. Then, accompanied by responsible comrades of this commune and Nanchang County, they visited the households of Xiong Bingqi and Wang Sanshui of the (Dagang) Production Brigade, who specialize in grain production and duck raising respectively. They also visited the household of Xu Yunxun of the (Zhangzhou) Production Brigade, who specializes in hog raising, and the household of Wei Xiaofei of the (Huangdu) Production Brigade, who specializes in fish farming. The leading comrades extended greetings to them on the occasion of the Spring Festival and praised their industrious work which had made them well off.

Bai Dongcai, Wang Shufeng (Wang Dazhi), (Liu Zhendong), and other leading comrades of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City held discussions with the above specialized households, inquiring about their production work, average per-capita income, and daily life in 1983. When Xiong Bingqi said that he sold more than 130,000 jin of grain to the state following last year's bumper harvest, Comrade Bai Dongcai responded in delight: You have played a good leading role and contributed to our program of the four modernizations. In the days to come, I suggest that you also raise hogs and chickens and do some small-scale processing work at home to turn some of your grain into other products. In this way you will earn more income.

During the discussions Comrade Bai Dongcai expressed his opinion about how to implement the guidelines of Document No 1 of the party Central Committee. He said: Last year a fine situation prevailed in the countryside, with the land yielding good harvests and the people enjoying good health. The good grain harvests and the thriving situation of livestock raising were attributable to the party's policy to make the people well off. This policy pursued by the party -- the policy to make the peasants rich -- will not change, though there might be some adjustments in specific cases. The specific adjustments are all aimed at making the peasants still better off. The richer the peasant become, the more honorable they are. Document No 1 issued by the Party Central Committee this year is another good document based on the policy of making the people well off. It points out that farmland lease contracts will be for a term of 15 years without change, thus eliminating from the peasants' minds any worry in this respect. The main purpose of the document is to develop commodity production and to put stress in the flow of goods. All departments should support specialized households and help them solve their specific difficulties. County and commune cadres as well as the masses should be educated to take a correct attitude toward specialized households and to support them so that they will develop further.

Finally, Comrade Bai Dongcai expressed the hope that leading cadres at all levels would earnestly study Document No 1 of the party Central Committee and give it wide publicity so that everyone will know its guidelines, act accordingly, and strive boldly to become well off through industrious work.

ANHUI LEADERS VISIT NATURAL DISASTER VICTIMS

OW060635 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] This morning Anhui Provincial Governor Wang Yuzhao and Vice Governor Meng Fulin braved the snow to visit the masses of the (Xiasheng) Production Team of (Luohe) Township, Lujiang County, who had suffered from a natural disaster [not further specified]. The leaders inquired about their life during the Spring Festival. On learning that Cao Guiqing, a childless and infirm old man, had not got up that cold morning, the governor and vice governor called on him and talked with him personally at his bedside.

HUANG HUANG PRESIDES OVER ANHUI FESTIVAL PARTY

OW031027 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The auditorium of the Daoxianglou guest house was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and was bustling with noise and excitement on the morning of 2 February. A Spring Festival party was held there by the General Office of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the General Office of the provincial People's Congress, the General Office of the provincial People's Government, the Political Department of the Anhui Military District, and the General Office of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Some 270 persons attended the party. They included responsible comrades of the party, government, and army organizations of Anhui Province and Hefei City; representatives of various circles; and NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee residing in Hefei.

Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the party. Governor Wang Yuzhao delivered an ebullient speech during the party.

[Begin Wang Yuzhao recording] Comrades, as the 12th CPC National Congress has put forward, 1984 is the second year in which we should strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is also the second year in which we should strive to achieve the objective of vigorously developing China and building Anhui. In the new year, we must do down-to-earth work, make new breakthroughs on all fronts, create a new situation, and contribute to our great cause. We should take economic construction as our central task and strive to comply with the trend of technological revolution to develop rural commodity production and promote technical progress. We should transform our enterprises, turn the enterprises that operate at a loss into profitable enterprises, [words indistinct] and constantly push all undertakings forward. [end recording]

HAN PEIXIN VISITS JIANGSU POWER PLANT WORKERS

OW041414 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The 2,100 staff and workers of Zhenjiang's Jianbi power plant have remained at their work posts to generate electricity for the festive season and make preparations for power supply after the Spring Festival is over. On 2 and 3 February they supplied 25 million kWh of electricity to the Huadong [East China] power network. They have also halted two generators for inspection and repair during nonpeak hours. In the past 2 days, (Liang Yuguo), a provincial model worker, has worked from 0600 to well past 1900, averaging some 12 hours of work a day. He said: Power generation is vital to the well-being of the people and the future of the four modernizations. My little toil is not worth mentioning.

Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Han Peixin and (Wang Yixiang), secretary of the Zhenjiang City CPC Committee, paid a cordial visit to all workers on duty at the power plant yesterday afternoon.

GUANGXI PLA LEADERS HAIL HU YAOBANG VISIT

HK060650 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The inspection tour of the PLA units stationed in the Guangxi border areas and the important speech made on the occasion by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the central authorities have greatly inspired and spurred on comrades of the central authorities of the Guangxi Region PLA Party Committee and organs. For the last few days, they have conscientiously studied the speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang, pledging that they will further strengthen the building of the PLA units and militia in order to reinforce the frontier defense.

In a discussion meeting, Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi Region PLA, said: The achievements in eight areas of army building mentioned in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech are a high evaluation made by the party Central Committee on army work. They also serve as encouragement and goals for us and point out the way forward. We must conscientiously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and examine our work in the light of the eight-point achievements so as to push forward our work in various fields.

Cadres and soldiers of the Guangxi Region PLA organs said: This year's Spring Festival is extremely significant for us. We are resolved to apply the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech in action and to do a good job in all work concerning the PLA units and militia so as to make leading comrades of the party Central Committee feel relieved.

In study and discussions, comrades of the regional PLA Party Committee and organs pointed out that the expositions made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on the world situation are absolutely right and to the point. They pledged that they will overcome a false sense of peace and security, greatly heighten their vigilance, step up combat readiness, and be prepared at all times. If the Vietnamese troops dare to invade us, we will resolutely strike a heavy blow at them.

In discussion, Bi Kezhou, political commissar of the region PLA, said: We must study in depth the party rectification documents and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," make further efforts to improve the party's style and ideological work, and strengthen leading groups at various levels. Being inspired by the spirit of the speech by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, we must carry forward the style of conducting throughgoing and hard work, make a thorough investigation and study, and strengthen the building of grassroots units so that there will be new improvement and success in the work concerning the PLA units and militia in the new year.

Speaking of the activities of building socialist civilization being carried out together by the army and people, (Zhang Kexin), head of the Regional PLA Political Department, said: We must seriously sum up experiences to introduce new measures so as to take the activities and the work of training dual-purpose skilled people as a matter of importance in building the PLA units. Through these activities, we must strengthen the unity and relations between the army and the people so that the vast expanse of our border areas will become a strong position which neither artillery shells nor sugar-coated bullets can destroy, and become a formidable fortress in the struggle against the enemy.

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK030241 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Summary] This afternoon the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, PLA units in Zhengzhou, and other organizations held a grand Spring Festival gathering in Zhengzhou, attended by over 3,000 persons.

Before the gathering started, provincial party, government, and army leaders Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Wenfu, Yao Xia, Zhan Jingwu and others met the principal responsible comrades of various participating units. Guo Tan, secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee, presided at the gathering. Liu Jie delivered a speech of Spring Festival greetings.

HENAN RADIO ON WAN LI LETTER TO LIUZHANG BRIGADE

HK040227 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "News in Early Spring, Effective Encouragement"]

[Text] The letter from Vice Premier Wan Li to Comrade Shi Laihe which we have just broadcast is an encouragement not only for the peasants of Liuzhuang but for the peasants throughout the whole province. From 1982 to this year, the Central Committee has issued three Documents No 1 each of which has set central tasks, focal points, demands, and goals. These have guided the rural economy on a steady advance each year toward the predicted strategic goal. The guiding ideology of this year's Document No 1 is: Raise the level of productive forces by stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems, clearing the circulation channels, developing commodity production, and ensuring that the rural areas and the peasants can become prosperous and rich as quickly as possible.

The universal establishment of production responsibility systems in the rural areas has brought emancipation of productive forces and development of commodity production. To switch from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to large-scale commodity production is an essential and inevitable process in developing China's socialist rural economy. The facts have told us that the peasants and the state cannot become rich and the four modernizations cannot be attained unless the situation of all the 800 million peasants engaged in producing food is changed. An important reason why Liuzhuang in Xinxiang County has achieved per capita income of 1,000 yuan is, as Vice Premier Wan Li said in his letter to Comrade Shi Laihe, that they have implemented the spirit of the Central Committee Document No 1 of 1983, vigorously developed commodity production, and brought about all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry, sideline occupations, and commerce. Hence, the leading party and government comrades at all levels must understand afresh the changing rural economy. They cannot just be agricultural secretaries or grain secretaries. They must strive to acquire new knowledge, improve their ability to lead large-scale commodity production, and creatively open up a new situation in work.

So long as the guiding ideology is correct, the Central Committee's Document No 1 can be implemented smoothly, new outlets will open up, new methods can be developed, and work can be done with vigor and success. The province's rural economy can improve and develop still further on the basis of its 1983 successes.

The Central Committee's Document No 1 predicts prosperity for us as we celebrate the Spring Festival. The letter of reply from Comrade Wan Li to Comrade Shi Laihe has brought us a strong east wind. As Comrade Wan Li hopes, we must redouble our efforts, continue to advance, and make still greater contributions to developing the new situation that has already appeared in the rural areas, attaining the great goal proposed by the 12th party congress, and in building a new socialist countryside.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL SPRING FESTIVAL GET-TOGETHER HELD

HK021531 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Summary] Today, provincial and city leading comrades of the party, government, and army and some 2,000 representatives from all walks of life in Changsha held a Spring Festival get-together at the auditorium of the provincial military district.

"At 0900, provincial and city leading comrades of the party, government, and army, responsible members of the provincial CPPCC, various democratic parties, mass organizations, and units directly under the provincial CPC Committee, some retired veteran cadres and veteran cadres on convalescence leave, representatives of the science, education, culture, and physical culture circles and of returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and public figures who attended the get-together came in joyful spirit to the auditorium of the provincial military district from various directions. They exchanged festival greetings.

"He Changgong, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Zhang Qilong and Zhou Li, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Gao Wenhua, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery; and Comrades (Mao Anqing and Shao Hua) also attended the get-together."

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan proposed a toast. He first extended Spring Festival greetings to those who were present and to all the people of the province on behalf of provincial party, government, and military organizations. He said that "when we look back to the past year, we are pleased with the victories we have scored. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we have obtained gratifying results in economic work, in building spiritual civilization, and in organizational reform throughout the province. In the new year, we are faced with heavy tasks. We must continue to push forward economic construction, and based on economic construction, earnestly do a good job in party rectification throughout the province. We must arouse ourselves, carry out arduous struggle, do solid work, be bold in making reforms, accomplish something, strive to attain a high degree of ideological and political unity of the whole party, and strive for one victory after another in the undertaking of socialist modernization along the firm and correct political orientation."

A film was shown at the end of the get-together.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG PAYS SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS

HK040408 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Summary] In recent days, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government have been paying visits to factories, villages, colleges, and urban construction and other departments to find out the situation and spend the Spring Festival with the masses. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong arrived in Yueyang on 2 February, where he visited various factories and encouraged those who worked during the festival. On 3 February, Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Xiangtian and Yin Changmin, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee, visited the Hunan Normal College to extend greetings to old professors. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi visited the Furong Hotel to find out how its construction was proceeding. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Zheng visited a district of Changsha County, where he talked with local officials on implementing the central documents.

YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL FUNCTIONS

HK030257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Summary] Responsible comrades of the party and government of Yunnan and Kunming and of the Kunming PLA units held a Spring Festival gathering in Kunming this morning. Leading comrades of the province and city present included An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Sun Yuting, Gao Zhiguo, (Li Xinwang), Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Zhang Zhiming, (Wang Xintian), and Zhu Kui. Leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units present included Zhang Zhixiu, and Xie Zhenhua. Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the national CPPCC, was also present. Governor Pu Chaozhu presided. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liang Jia and Kunming PLA units responsible Comrade Chen Jiagui made speeches of Spring Festival greeting.

Leading comrades of the province and city visited workers working throughout the Spring Festival today. The leaders included An Pingsheng, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Zhang Zhiming, (Wang Xintian), Zhu Kui, Dang Xiangming, Qi Shan, Li Guiying, and He Zhiqiang.

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN KUNMING PLA UNITS

HK020421 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The CPC Committee of the Kunming PLA units has emphatically grasped the issue of making corrections while rectifying during the party rectification work, and has scored relatively good results. The specific work of the committee is: First, it resolutely and firmly grasps the unhealthy tendencies in house building and distribution. As of now, it has completed handling the issues of occupying excessive living space. Only a few people have been unable to return their excessively occupied living space because of particular reasons, but they pay rent and charges for water and electricity in accordance with the regulations.

Second, leaders are to take the lead in rectifying the malpractice of taking advantage of one's office for personal gain. The Standing Committee of the Kunming PLA CPC Committee and the leading comrades voluntarily treat the guiding principles on inner-party political life as a mirror, and strictly measure themselves by this standard. Thus, problems are rectified immediately. The vehicles under the units' command which were excessively distributed previously are now under unified distribution. In addition, they have also examined the living space and the consumption of water and electricity of personnel in public housing. They have readjusted and dealt with those whose space or consumption is excessive or unreasonable. They have installed an electricity meter for each household, and personnel have to pay rent and charges for water and electricity in accordance with regulations. The Standing Committee and leading comrades also take the lead in opposing the incorrect practice of sending their co-workers to take training and cadre promotion examinations regardless of regulations, and have resolutely supported the action of the departments concerned which have disallowed the qualification examination of 162 personnel who failed to meet the requirements for taking the examinations. They have abolished the surplus material exhibition room which was established by the Logistics Department for employing cadres' children and relatives, and decided to break off the arrangements with all personnel concerned.

Third, they have grasped the settlement of wounded, sick and handicapped personnel, a problem left over from previous years. At present, only a few of them remain in the units in order to receive hospital treatment; 96 percent of them have left the units.

Fourth, they have grasped barracks management and are concerned with the livelihood of the masses. They have established a police substation in the organs' compound to strengthen security work in the barracks. The substation helps the departments concerned to investigate and solve the problems of unequal treatment in housing. In addition, the problem of comrades who have finished work late due to official business being unable to get hot meals has been basically solved.

The comrades say that as leaders of the CPC Committee have set an example and carry out the practice of making corrections while rectifying, they have scored substantial results, and party rectification work will surely be done well.

XIZANG LEADERS PAY SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS

HK050543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Summary] On the morning of 4 February, responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee and People's Government Yin Fatang, Duojiecaidan, Doujichairang, Niu Ruizhou, Pu Qiong, and Jiangcuo paid visits to the (Najin) power station, Lhasa power supply center, the telecommunications bureau, the postal bureau, department stores, and other units to extend Spring Festival greetings to cadres and staff members working throughout the festival.

SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES OF XIZANG LEADERS

HK040551 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Summary] On the morning of 3 February, Xizang regional leaders Yin Fatang, Duojiecaidan, Ba Sang, and Li Wenshan visited truck fleets, the Lhasa cement plant, the geo-thermal geology team, the 1st company of the 308th regiment of Xizang Military District, and various other enterprises and units to celebrate the Spring Festival with the local people and army men.

TAN QILONG VISITS SICHUAN PRODUCTION BRIGADE

HK030956 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday morning [2 February], Tan Qilong, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, went to Linan Brigade of Pixian County to extend Spring Festival greetings to specialized households. He praised the specialized households for taking a correct road and encouraged them to continue taking the road, as it will become broader and broader.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: During his visit to Sichuan, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the total income of Sichuan's economy is among the best of the country, but the per capita income is at the lower middle level. This is because Sichuan has a large population, commodity production is undeveloped, and we are not so rich. We must pay serious attention to this and try every means to develop commodity production. Only by developing commodity production is it possible to further promote division of labor in society, to upgrade productive forces to a new level, and to make rural areas richer and more prosperous. You must give full play to your own talents and skill in developing plantings breeding, the processing industry, and various production.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: Specialized households are a new thing in rural development and the most active representatives of advanced productive forces in rural areas. It is necessary to firmly rely on them, and encourage and support them so as to mobilize thousands upon thousands of households to develop commodity production.

YANG RUDAI URGES PEASANT TO 'DISPEL MISGIVINGS'

HK020354 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Summary] On the afternoon of 24 January while attending a three-level cadres briefing in Wenjiang County, Secretary Yang Rudai invited (Wang Yongdi), a peasant specializing in growing flowers and trees to attend the briefing. Yang Rudai encouraged him to dispel misgivings and start all over again in developing commodity production.

When (Wang Yongdi) entered the meeting room, Yang Rudai shook hands with him and asked him to sit beside him. Then, Yang Rudai asked him: "I have heard that you have sold all your flowers and trees. Why? Do you have misgivings?"

(Wang Yongdi) started flower and tree production in 1981. Through hard work, his household became a 10,000-yuan household the same year. However, he had a heavy mental burden because many people made frivolous remarks about his becoming well-off. He sold all his flowers and trees by the end of last year. After hearing the secretary's remarks, he said: "At present, people in the village talk a lot about me, and I have a heavy mental burden. Some people have even said that specialized households will be repudiated. I am a little afraid."

Yang Rudai said: "It is natural for you to have become well-off quickly, because you have skills. People in cities need flowers and trees. You can grow more flowers and trees. You only grew 10 mu of flowers and trees. (Huang Zhiming), a peasant specialized in growing flowers and trees in a certain county, is growing 20 mu. A county party secretary is specialized in duck breeding. He is now leading many commune members in becoming well-off through duck breeding. What are you afraid of? You should trust the party's policy and carry on with your work. You should play an exemplary role in this respect."

Yang Rudai continued: "The egalitarian idea of small producers has existed among the masses for several thousand years, and cadres are deeply influenced by this idea. They must be educated to eradicate the idea. It is appropriate to get well-off through hard work and through working in a scientific way. Such a practice must be safeguarded."

Yang Rudai stressed that the aim of the Communist Party is to work for the benefit of the masses. (Zhang Zhongwei), chairman of the Chengdu City Peasants Association, gave (Wang Yongdi) a document recently issued by the CPC Central Committee. Yang Rudai told (Wang Yongdi) to conscientiously study the document.

At the end of the briefing, Yang Rudai told (Wang Yongdi) to dispel misgivings and start all over again. Hearing this, (Wang Yongdi) nodded.

BEIJING EXHIBITION ON BUREAUCRACY, RED TAPE

OW291157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 26 Jan 84

[By reporters Huang Zhimin and Zhang Guoying]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- The general office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government recently held an entirely new sort of exhibition on the work in handling official documents, exposing bureaucracy and red tape in their processing. Visitors said that the exhibition was quite successful and promotes the work of party rectification in Beijing Municipality.

After beginning party rectification, the general office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government analyzed and examined, in the spirit of correcting wrongs in the course of party rectification and in light of actual situations in the work, some 2,5000 official documents handled by the general office in the past 2 years or more. It discovered that errors, confusion, poor quality and slowness in processing the official documents fully reflected the bureaucracy and red tape of the leading organ and some leading comrades.

The processing of the official document concerning changing the unit of area measurement for farmland was a typical example. In July 1982 the State Metrology Bureau put forth two plans for changing the unit of area measurement for farmland and issued a document soliciting suggestions from various localities; to be submitted to higher authorities before the end of September. After receiving the document with instructions from the general office of the municipal government and the municipal Science and Technology Commission, the municipal Metrology and Agriculture Bureaus on 14 September put forward three plans for reform and submitted them to the municipal government for examination and approval.

On 18 September the general office commented on the three plans: "The Agriculture Office and the Science and Technology Commission will please study, make suggestions and submit them to the municipal government leadership for comments and instructions." Since, that time, the document started a journey to solicit comments among various offices. It began at the general office, then went to the agriculture office leadership, the Scientific Education Department under the agriculture office, Department Nos 3 and 4, under the Science and Technology Commission, the Science and Technology Commission leadership, the Scientific Education Department under the Agriculture Office,... and finally to the general office, a journey taking 4 and 1/2 months and covering 12 stops. The Municipal Metrology and Agriculture Bureaus originally requested that the municipal government leadership choose one of the three plans submitted by them. But instead the concerned leading comrades of the municipal government made an relevant comment on the subject: "If reform is going to take place in the whole country, Beijing should not be the exception." In the end, the Metrology Bureau submitted this relevant comment to the higher authorities 5 months later than the deadline because of the journey of the document and stops it had to make.

The general office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government picked 74 documents similar to the aforementioned "defective document" and displayed them at the municipal government office building, with footnotes indicating the unit that handled the document and the original copy of comments and instruction made by the leadership. All those involved in the "defective documents" were identified by name and no consideration was given to saving face. Among the "defective documents" were errors in work and inappropriate comments made by the mayor and vice mayors.

On 9 January, the mayor, vice mayors and responsible persons of departments concerned visited the exhibition. Mayor Chen Xitong said: In correcting wrongs while conducting party rectification, it is necessary to have the courage to expose problems in work. Good or bad comments should not be held back in order not to offend anyone.

The leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal People's Government recently urged the general office to take active measures to improve the handling of official documents and especially pay attention to reducing red tape, speeding up processing and improving work within the year. The municipal government general office has already taken some preliminary measures.

CHEN WEIDA VIEWS TIANJIN RADIO PRODUCTS

SK290731 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 28 January, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, accompanied by responsible comrades including Yang Jingheng and Liu Zengkun, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee, visited the production achievement exhibition sponsored by the State-run Tianjin Radio Factory and were briefed by the factory's responsible personnel on the situation prevailing in television set production.

During his visit, Comrade Chen Weida stated: In order to deal with the quality problem stemming from the sale of television sets, it is necessary to accelerate the pace in turning out more fine quality products to gradually saturate the demand of the vast number of people and also to render better service for other industrial departments.

The exhibit of the state-run Tianjin Radio Factory has displayed its achievements scored in creating fine quality products.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA CELEBRATES SPRING FESTIVAL

SK030456 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday was the first day of the first month by the lunar calendar. At the theater on the fourth floor of Workers Palace No 1 in a joyful, festival atmosphere over 100 persons, including leading comrades of the municipality, old and new model workers, and activists of technology cooperatives and trade union work, gathered together to hold a Spring Festival gathering.

Attending the Spring Festival gathering were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission.

Also attending the gathering were leading comrades, including Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Liu Zengkun, Wang Xudong, Zhao Jiang, Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Mao Changwu and Yu Songting. Li Yanwu also attended the gathering. Responsible comrades of the municipal CYL Committee and the municipal Women's Federation attended the gathering.

First of all, Chen Weida, Zhang Huaisan, and Liu Zengkun wished a happy Spring Festival to all participants at the gathering, and extended intimate greetings to staff members and workers, model workers, advanced producers, activists of technology cooperatives, and cadres and activists of the Trade Union Council.

Comrades Chen Weida and Liu Zengkun spoke at the gathering. In his speech, Comrade Chen Weida urged the broad masses of model workers, activists of technology cooperatives, and cadres of the Trade Union Council to clearly understand the current situation, to be imbued with enthusiasm, to have faith, and to welcome the new industrial revolution. They should be mentally prepared, keep pace with the four modernizations, achieve the improvements in electronics and machinery industries, and [words indistinct]. So long as we do our work in line with the principle and policy of the party Central Committee, the grand goal of quadrupling our agricultural and industrial output value by the year 2000 will certainly be realized.

ZHOU HUI VISITS NEI MONGGOL PLA UNIT

SK030519 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] According to our correspondent (Yang Yunchang), on 1 February, the leading comrades of the autonomous regional party, government, and army organs, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Batubagen, and Cai Ying, arrived at a certain PLA garrison division to extend a festive greeting to the broad masses of commanders and fighters. They happily spent the eve of the Spring Festival at the division barracks.

During their visit there, the leading comrades including Zhou Hui showed great concern by inquiring about the division's situation prevailing in its study, military training, and livelihood. They urged comrades of the PLA division and comrades from the local authorities to further foster close unity, to resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th Congress, and to do a good job in earnestly conducting various work in a down-to-earth manner so as to steadily improve the grand unity developed by various nationalities in various fields and the grand unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people so as to continuously make progress in building armed forces.

Also joining the festive visit were other leading comrades of the autonomous regional party, government, and army organs, including Qian Fenyong, Su He, Xu Lingren, He Yao, Liu Zuohui, Zhao Zhihong, and Li Xigeng.

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK030217 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Summary] The general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and government held a grand Spring Festival gathering in Taiyuan on 2 February. Present at the function were Central Advisory Commission members Zhang Jiafu and Luo Guibo, and leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province and city including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Wang Tingdong, Zhang Jianmin, Zhang Changzhen, Lu Gongxun, Zhang Sai, (Wu Dahuai), Huo Fan, Feng Suta, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Guo Qinan, Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Weiqing, Guo Yuhuai, Jia Chongzhi, Wang Xi, (Zhao Xun), Wu Guangtang, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Tao Jian, and Su Guozhu. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech of Spring Festival greetings.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG VISITS MINING AREA

HK040404 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Summary] On 3 February, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong visited the Wujiao mining area, one of the state's 70 key construction projects, to extend Spring Festival greetings to those who worked during the holiday. The area is China's largest coking coal base. The workers, including 1,000 miners from Hunan working at the (Malan) mine, were greatly encouraged by the provincial leader's visit.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERINGS

SK030343 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] This morning the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee held Spring Festival gatherings. The main meeting place was set up at Beifang Building and three branches of meeting places were separately set up.

About 6,000 people attended the gatherings, including leaders of the party, government and army, noted personages of all democratic parties, advances persons from all fronts, and representatives of the people of national minorities, Taiwan compatriots, and Overseas Chinese.

Participating in today's Spring Festival gatherings were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the PLA units under the provincial military district, Harbin City, and Songhuaqing Prefecture, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Yang Yichen, Zhao Dezun, Li Jianbai, Chen Junsheng, Hou Jie, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Fei, Li Genshen, Wang Yusheng, Zhao Xingyuan, Zhu Dianming, Wang Yaochen, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Xie Yunqing, Zhang Lin, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Xuan, Gong Benyan, Wang Lianzheng, An Zhendong, He Shoulun, Bao Cong, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Min, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiyong, Hu Yuxian, (Xiao Zhao), (Chen Derun), Wang Zhao, (Wang Rensheng), (Zhao Rongsheng), and (Liu Fengwu). Comrade Wang Yilun also attended today's Spring Festival gathering.

Comrades Li Lian and Yang Yichen, respectively, delivered Spring Festival messages at the gatherings. They extended festival greetings to comrades participating in the gatherings and the people of the whole province. He urged: We should make a new breakthrough in 1984 and make new contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization. After the speeches, comrades participating in the gatherings watched films.

LI LIAN VISITS HEILONGJIANG WORKERS, PLA CADRES

SK020941 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] On the evening of 1 February, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government visited and wished a happy Spring Festival to workers, public security cadres and policemen, and the PLA commanders and fighters who stand fast at their posts during the festival period.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhao Xingyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, went to the 4th and 10th branches of the provincial armed police force, the (Daowai) fire-fighting brigade and the correspondence battalion of a certain unit under the provincial military district in order to personally salute the commanders and fighters standing fast at their posts during the festive period, and encourage them to enhance their ideological awareness and combat efficiency so as to make new contributions to defending the four modernizations.

In spite of the bitter cold with a temperature of minus 20 degree Centigrade, Li Lian and other leading comrades went to the fort set up at the end of the Songhuaqing Grand Bridge to visit the cadres guarding the bridge. After that, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee went to the correspondence battalion of a certain unit under the provincial military district in order to have a get-together with fighters. Comrade Li Lian and others also participated in the entertainment activities.

QIANG XIAOCHU JILIN AT SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

SK030352 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] This morning, a joyous atmosphere prevailed in the auditorium of the provincial guest house. Cadres of the provincial organs and their family members arrived here one after another to extend regards to one another in celebrating the Spring Festival.

When the gathering began, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial military district, and veteran cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines went up on the stage to extend festive greetings to the participants.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. He said: Fellow comrades and friends: Today's gathering is called a mass gathering to extend New Year greetings. Mass gathering means to gather together joyfully, to unite together, and to stay together. Greetings are meant to extend New Year wishes to one another. Now, let us old men and responsible comrades on the stage extend New Year greetings to all comrades, to those attending the mass gathering, and to all the comrades who are working at their work posts. Please be seated.

In addition, let us wish all comrades a happy family, all elder members of your family good health and long life, and your children hard study and progress every day. We also hope that all adult comrades, both men and women, will exert common efforts to create more achievements this year on the basis of last year's success. That's all I say. After the mass gathering, all the participants watched a film.

QIANG XIAOCHU VISITS JILIN ARMED POLICE FORCE

SK050245 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] At 0800 on 4 February, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu walked to a command post of Squadron No 1 of the No 1 branch of the provincial People's Armed Police Force to visit fighters who were on patrol and guard duty on the festive days. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu went to the sentry post and barracks to shake hands one after another with fighters and to ask about their living conditions. He checked their bedding and asked them if they felt cold. He went to the kitchen and asked fighters if they have had dumplings on the festive days. He also told new fighters not to be homesick.

While leaving the command post, he saw a couplet on the door of the barracks that said, "Becoming prosperous every day." He said: Good, we should make progress every day in all spheres this year.

All the fighters expressed the determination that they will promote the fine revolutionary traditions and make new contributions to defending the motherland and building the armed police force.

'EVERBRIGHT' CHAIRMAN ON COMPANY'S PROJECTS, PLANS

HK060642 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Report: "Wang Guangying Says the Everbright Industrial Company Will Make Great Contributions to Hong Kong's Economic Prosperity and Inland Economic Development" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- Several days ago, Wang Guangying, chairman of the Everbright Industrial Company, disclosed to our reporter that his company signed five contracts in January and that other contacts are being discussed.

Since its beginning 4 months ago, the Everbright Industrial Company has imported 26 technological items for China, totaling \$48 million. Wang Guangying said that this year his company will expand the volume of imports to a total of \$150 million and that the volume may be larger if business can be carried out successfully. He disclosed that provinces and cities such as Hubei, Henan, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Anhui, and Gansu require more imported technology and equipment. Apart from importing technology for China, the Everbright Industrial Company also introduces foreign and Hong Kong merchants to make investments in China, carry out resource exploitation, and participate in enterprise technical innovations. For example, the project of reclaiming land from the sea to build a sugarcane plantation in Zhuhai, which requires a large investment, and the joint-venture glass plant project in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone are supported by foreign merchants, and business talks are being held.

Wang Guangying said that his company will initiate a large number of business ventures and do some good things for Hong Kong and Macao. Apart from spending nearly HK\$1 billion on buying buildings in the City Garden in Hong Kong's North Point, his company will take up projects like the Holiday Club in Macao to make some contributions to the development of tourism in Hong Kong and Macao.

Wang Guangying said that Everbright will make greater contributions to developing tourism, importing advanced technology, and enhancing management levels. He stressed that most of Everbright's seven branch companies are providing services for tourism and that Everbright is willing to import technology and equipment for tourism.

Wang Guangying said that China's four modernizations will thrive more and that there will be brighter prospects for China-Hong Kong economic cooperation. He has full confidence in Hong Kong's economic prosperity and political stability. He said that his company will make greater contributions to Hong Kong's economic prosperity and inland economic development.

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